

THE TIMES

Iraq lays siege to blazing Abadan as war gains momentum

Iraqi invasion of Iran turned into all-out war yesterday, Iraqi forces capturing the important border town of e-Shirin and laying siege to the vital refinery city of Abadan. Fires were reported to be raging out of control at refinery, the heart of Iran's oil industry. Squads of

Iranian bombers retaliated by attacking Baghdad and other cities in Iraq. Dozens of people are feared dead. Four British workers were killed in an Iranian air raid on the petrochemical complex at Zubair. President Carter has called on the Soviet Union not to intervene.

Dozens are killed as Iran's bombers strike at Baghdad

Foreign Staff
Iraqi forces invaded Iran at dawn yesterday, captured border town, and laid siege to the vital refinery of Abadan as the conflict entered all-out war, according to reports from both sides.

Iranian forces reported to be laying control at the Abadan complex, one of the largest in the country, and radio claimed last night that Iraqi warplanes had outflown Abadan oil "totally destroying oil ions" in retaliation for Iranian air strikes on

Iran was independent of the report, but radio, monitored in said the Iraqi "invasion" had not spared the oil ions and had specially red the Abadan

also claimed to have all Iranian shipping in the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway but Baghdad gave no details of how these were affected.

Iranian aircraft Baghdad and other cities reportedly killing of people. Iran claimed at least two dozen Iranian had been shot down, and air attack was in Baghdad at night, a witness said bombs falling all over the

sky is lit up by s of streaking shells anti-aircraft batteries" said to have heavy air losses on the official Iraqi news claimed that Iraqi anti-aircraft batteries shot down 67 aircraft.

radio said Iran had not down at least 34. The Iranians denied it civilian targets.

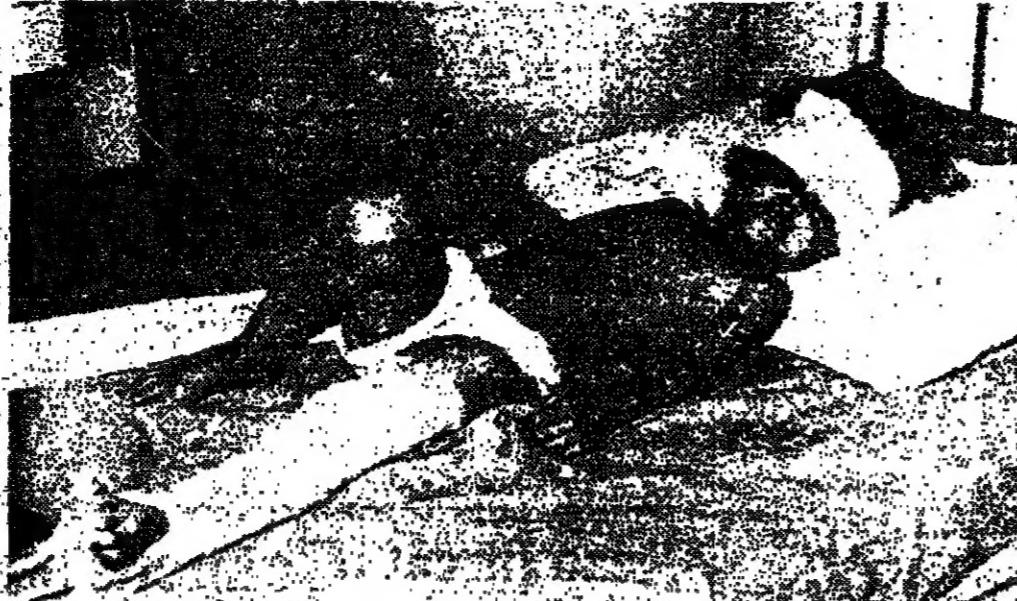
At last night had the central Iranian town of Qeshm-Shirin circled and completely surrounded, and the two main ports of Khouzestan province, south Iranian towns, and al-Hamra were surrounded, it was claimed.

official Iraqi news said: "Our forces are into Iran. The forces are retreating, behind dead, wounded, and equipment."

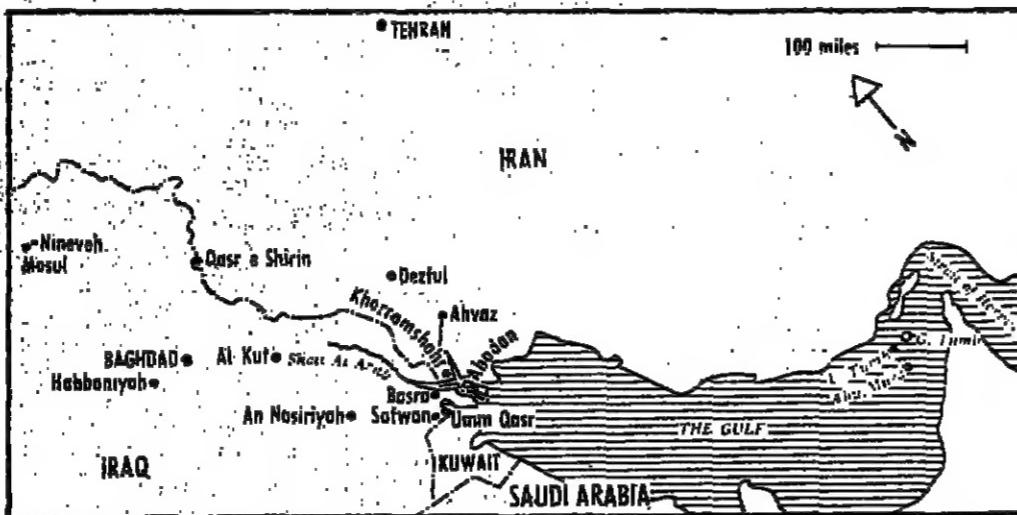
verified that Iraqi war had bombed Abadan, ablaze and destroying oil storage tanks

military command early morning and said its tasks invaded Iran own and advanced on targets to take control territory".

attack and encircle Khorramshahr and verified, would signal victory over



Victim of war: A small Iraqi girl lying in a Baghdad hospital after a rocket from an Iranian Air Force jet had struck her home in one of yesterday's raids on the city.



US tells Russia not to interfere in Gulf

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 23

President Carter called today on all countries, including the Soviet Union, not to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

"The United States itself is following such a policy," Mr Carter said. He hoped that the conflict would be solved "peacefully and promptly with the aid of international institutions".

In an interview with a television station in California, the President added that "our own policy is one of strict neutrality and we are doing all we can through the United Nations and other means to bring a peaceful conclusion to this conflict."

Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, said: "The first step is to get all the facts (on the fighting). We have to undertake to determine if this is an incident or a broader and more serious situation."

Privately, however, Middle East experts in the Administration believe that the conflict was started by the Iraqis to take advantage of the now considerably weaker Iranian armed forces.

"Although on paper, the armed forces of the two countries are roughly equal in men and equipment, the efficiency of the Iranians has been greatly reduced by President Saddam Hussein's announcement of an embargo of exports, including arms, and rivalries within the various branches of the armed services."

The main problem confronting the Iranian armed forces is a shortage of spare parts, particularly for the 77 F1 fighter jets delivered to the Shah by the United States.

It is believed here that most, if not all, of these jets are grounded because of a lack of maintenance and the loss of sophisticated equipment.

Repayments to Britain hamper EEC budget

Ministers faced unusual difficulties in planning the EEC budget, owing to the cost of refunds to Britain and the deterioration of France, Germany, and Britain not to increase revenue by higher VAT. France and Germany wanted everything except unavoidable agricultural expenditure cut to the bone. The regional and social funds are prime targets. Page 6

Scroungers' code

The Department of Health and Social Security is reviewing the entitlement to social security benefits of visitors to Britain from EEC countries after a Conservative MP complained that a booklet published in Italy explained how it was possible to live comfortably off the British state for six months.

Page 2

Brezhnev warning

In an attack on American support of President Brezhnev said he conceded its limited nuclear war only increased recent likelihood. He was referring to bombing White House directive on that. Page 6

Blyth case dropped

Essex Police have decided not to prosecute Mel Blyth of in the march against PA with his son, Richard, and others. He was charged with disorderly behaviour against Norway Park workers. He was left to the South Park moderns (61 to 10 Lake Park).

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one of the did it was unemployed nationally, men's

VWAGEN (GB) Ltd, Yeovil, TUC for 24. Volkswagen (GB) Ltd, Yeovil, TUC for 24. Government

Page 2

Rate of unemployment speeds up as 88,100 lose jobs in one month

By Melvyn Westlake

Unemployment jumped again this month as redundancies soared and job vacancies continued to fall. The increase in the number out of work was unexpected by the Government and shows every sign of acceleration.

The underlying adult unemployment in the United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted, rose a further 88,100 between the middle of August and the middle of September to reach 1,782,500 or 7.4 per cent of the workforce.

When school-leavers are included and seasonal changes are allowed for, the summer unemployment reaches a post-war peak of 2,030,000, which is 37,800 higher than the previous month. There is usually a seasonal drop in joblessness between August and September.

Yesterday's announcement of rising unemployment provoked condemnation from the Opposition and trades union leaders.

Mr Eric Varley, Shadow Employment Secretary, said the figures represented the inevitable outcome of "the Government's lunatic economic measures".

He said: "Unemployment, without doubt, is this Government's bizarre and crude mechanism for controlling the economy."

Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Chancellor, insisted that the "case for a fundamental change in course" is now absolutely undeniable.

Mr Neil Kinnock, shadow education secretary, said the number of school-leavers without work was disastrous. He said the Government was "storing up terrible trouble for these youngsters and for the rest of the country".

A statement issued on behalf of the Prime Minister, who is on a three-day visit to Greece, said that unemployment is at a distressingly high level, partly because of the world recession and partly because we have not concentrated on being competitive.

The Government is determined to eliminate inflation and there are some signs of progress there. This offers the best prospect for jobs in future."

In a separate statement Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the figures were regrettable.

He said: "They are also of the seriousness of the underlying economic problems of the country—in particular the need to relate pay settlements more closely to increased productivity."

But there is no doubt that the rapid rise in jobless is concerning Ministers increasingly.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) has increased by almost 350,000 during the last three months and nearly 450,000 over the last year.

Since the present Government came into office, the number out of work has increased by 740,000. The number of school leavers on the register of unemployment between August and September.

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Union anger, page 2
Leading article, page 13
Jobs lost table, page 16

Danger in the dental surgery, page 8

Alexander the great tippler 'died from drink'

From Michael Leapman
New York, Sept 25

Alexander the Great was a great drunkard, according to a New York historian, Dr John O'Brien, of the city university, says that the Macedonian king exhibited "the classic symptoms of acute alcoholism" during the last seven years of his short life, and that drink caused his death at the age of 32.

Dr O'Brien's analysis of Alexander's drinking habits will be published this month in the annual of *Scholarship*, a quarterly journal.

The historian attributes some of the most extravagant incidents in Alexander's career to the effects of drink. The burning of the sacred city of Persepolis in 330 BC was, according to Dr O'Brien, the culmination of a drunken revel led by Alexander, which he later recorded.

Revelry is a common aftermath of intoxication. When he killed Cleitus, a former friend, in Scamander in 333 BC, Alexander was so remorseful that he tried to kill himself, but his guards stopped him.

Plutarch, in his biography of Alexander, describes a drunken orgy three years later in which the king's troops drank as they marched, many collapsing by the roadside. Other contemporary accounts tell of him sleeping a whole day to get rid of a hangover.

Dr O'Brien writes that in his later years Alexander "became increasingly reckless, seemingly inuring death in action, suggesting of the death-wish modern psychology associates with certain forms of alcoholism". He believes that the king's death in 323 BC was caused by acute alcohol withdrawal, complicated by malaria.

Macedonians were noted for their liquor consumption, Dr O'Brien reports. Alexander's father, Philip, was a famous tippler and his mother, Olympias, an enthusiastic disciple of Dionysus, the god of wine.

The *Encyclopaedia Americana* goes some way to supporting the new theory when it maintains that Alexander died "not so much from fever as from exhausted vitality"—a common modern euphemism for intoxication.

Exercise shows up weaknesses, and leaks, in Britain's anti-nuclear protection

By Peter Evans

Britain's civil defence weakness, even at the planned limited level of protection, has been exposed by exercise "Square Leg", designed primarily to test military readiness.

Since there are no shelters or evacuation plans for the public, the Government has spent its money mainly on the means of preserving a skeleton of government, ready for recovery after attack.

A visit to one of the better sub-regional seats of government, in the Basingstoke area, yesterday disclosed stalactites and stalagmites forming on one of the dormitories from a leaking roof that officials have been trying to put right for six years.

The unscathed convoy headed east south towards the Kuwait border about 110 miles away but was stopped by Iraqi officials at Salwan, close to the border, because the evacuees, mostly single men, did not have exit permits.

Foreign Office sources in London said last night that Mr Sydney Cambridge, the British ambassador to Kuwait, had sent a vice-consul to the border in the hope that he could negotiate the convoy's passage out of Iraq.

The sources said that British diplomats in Iraq knew of 369 Britons in the Basra area out of a total of 1,500 to 2,000 in Iraq as a whole. About 1,000 were in Baghdad. Mr Stephen Egerton, the British ambassador there, who took up his post only last week, was in close touch with the British community.

They had been advised for the moment "to keep their heads down". The ambassador has asked the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to help the convoy through.

Those killed in the air raid, all men, died in an Iranian direct hit on an administration block at the petrochemical site. The names of the British victims were being withheld until their next of kin could be told, so was the name of the company which had employed them.

Another Briton was wounded in the raid and was evacuated with the convoy, the only means of leaving Iraq after the government banned all air and shipping movements.

They are accused of murdering Josephine and Cedricine Margaret Herbert at Plaistow, on about August 28, and Nathan Taylor and Leonard Minns at Shepherd's Bush, on September 17.

The result is that there has been no proper training, except for a handful of communications staff.

Exercises are designed to



Buchanan's:
the Scotch of a lifetime

HOME NEWS

Union leaders' rejection of 25% rise in affiliation fee a blow to Labour's financial recovery

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have delivered an unexpected blow to the Labour Party's hopes of an early financial recovery by rejecting a 25 per cent increase in affiliation fees.

Meeting in private a few days before the party's annual conference, Labour's union-dominated finance committee voted against implementing a policy decision to raise union affiliation dues from 40p per member next year to 50p in 1982.

If confirmed by the party's national executive meeting in Blackpool on Friday, that would double Labour's £630,000 annual income at a time when its finances are running into increasing trouble.

The decision, described by one union leader as "a shot across the bows", over what is seen as profligate spending by Labour Party headquarters, reflects trade union dissatisfaction about financial control in the party.

Labour finance committee members have also decided to

appoint a Director of Finance to pull the party out of the red, a reform that could cost up to £30,000 a year when secretarial support is taken into account.

The move to stop the introduction of the 50p affiliation fee was opposed, but it was carried by votes from the left and the right, including those of Mr Norman Atkinson MP, the party's treasurer, Mr Russell Tuck, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, Mr Sid Tierney, of the shipworkers' union, and Mrs Neville Rough, of the General and Municipal Workers Union.

A bitter dispute over the recommendation not to implement the rise for 1982 is predicted when the national executive meets. Party workers are lobbying for the full rise in union affiliation fees, arguing that if it is cancelled Labour could face bankruptcy.

The meeting will be followed by a full-scale conference between Labour leaders and the trade unions in Blackpool on Saturday, ostensibly to explain why the union affiliation fees must be increased. These talks

now have an extra significance.

But senior union leaders are already working out methods of raising cash to avert the threatened crisis. The instrument most favoured by unions anxious to teach Labour's Walworth Road headquarters a lesson in financial control without losing their own political control, is a special "levy fund" to tide the party over its immediate money problems before conceding an annual 50p a member affiliation fee.

The per capita affiliation for unions will rise from its present level of 30p to 40p from January 1, 1981.

NUR backing: The National Union of Railwaysmen has swung firmly into line behind Mr James Callaghan over the constitutional issues to be discussed at the Labour Party conference next week (The Press Association reports).

The union's executive decided yesterday to continue to support the election of the party leader by the Parliamentary Labour Party. The NUR will also oppose any changes to the present method of compiling the party manifesto.

Dental drug 'went off' before being administered

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The anaesthetic given in Egremont, Cumbria, to two dental patients who later became seriously ill, was contaminated, it was claimed yesterday.

The Medical Protection Society, the insurance company to which the dentist belongs, said that the anaesthetic powder supplied by the manufacturer appeared to be satisfactory but that tests had shown that it became contaminated before use.

Mr Paul Pickering, aged 23, and Mr David McAllister, aged 20, both factory workers from Egremont, were said to be still dangerously ill in West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven, last night.

They became ill last week after being given the drug methohexitone for routine dental treatment by Mr Neil Forker, a local dentist.

The society said yesterday that Mr Forker and the society wished to make it clear that the occurrence raised no question of any defect in, or adverse reaction to, the drug.

"It is felt appropriate, in view of the drug's extensive use, to reassure the public and the medical and dental professions that these unfortunate tragedies should in no way cast doubt on the safe and continuing use of methohexitone."

Dr J. Leahy Taylor, secretary of the society, said: "We are satisfied that it is not the fault of the drug, the manufacturer or the dentist concerned".

Further tests were to be carried out to try to discover how the drug became contaminated and with what.

Mr John Whitehorn, a director of Eli Lilly and Company, manufacturers of methohexitone, said that the company was writing to all dentists reassuring them and quoting the results of the society's inquiries and a statement from the Department of Health and Social Security.

The department's statement said: "We have obtained no evidence that this incident was due to a defect in the manufacturer's product".

Embassy siege gunmen buried

The bodies of the five Iranians shot during the Iranian Embassy siege in London were buried in an unmarked grave yesterday.

They received full Muslim rites at an east London mosque before being buried together at Woodgrange Park cemetery near in a plot reserved for Muslims.

Blast wrecks home

An explosion demolished a house at Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, yesterday. Mr Michael Smith, the owner, was last night comfortable in hospital at Nottingham suffering from burns.

BSC accelerates plant rundown at Consett

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation yesterday accelerated the rundown of the steelworks at Consett, co Durham, although the consortium that expressed interest in buying the plant remained in a meeting of its members would go ahead today.

The corporation's decision to proceed with the phasing out of blast furnaces and coke ovens which were kept warm pending a substantive offer from the consortium came after their failure to meet the conditions laid down by the corporation.

Yesterday morning workers at the plant cut off fuel supplies to the furnaces and later

accelerated the cooling process. Demolition of the furnace linings is expected to start within the next few days.

British Steel said last night: "The corporation is sorry that the consortium were totally unable to satisfy the very necessary conditions which had to be introduced as a matter of prudence."

The conditions on which the corporation insisted involved acceptance of the cost of keeping the plant operational (estimated at about £250,000 a week), disclosure of the names of the consortium members, and production of evidence of the group's creditworthiness.

Rivals to Westward are West Country Television, headed by Mr Simon Day a local land-owner and county councillor, and Television South West, a consortium whose backers include Phincom, Gresham Trust and Britannia Arrow Holdings.

Photograph by Bill Warkhurst

Eton's woman teacher: Mme Eliane Vogel, the first full-time woman teacher Eton College has had in its 540-year history, with boys at the school yesterday. She teaches French. One pupil aged 16 said:

"We all think she is absolutely super." Mme Vogel, who is 27 and comes from Paris, said: "The boys are wonderful, typically English. They are very polite and well mannered."

Headmaster criticizes law on exam results

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mr Ian Beer, chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, which represents most of the nation's top independent schools for boys, yesterday strongly criticized the Government's new law requiring schools to publish examination results.

Schools which were members of the Headmasters' Conference did not believe in publishing examination results for each school because dangerous comparisons could be made and league tables drawn up, he told the conference's annual meeting in Edinburgh.

In the maintained sector, to which the new law will apply from 1982, cuthlessness seems for neighbourhood schools were so complex that making judgments on schools by simple comparison of A level results was naive.

Independent schools would not be affected by the new law, but the conference was prepared to publish for the first time the A level results of all its schools together.

An analysis of the results for the summer of 1980 of 194 conference schools in England and Wales showed that about 17,000 pupils entered 86 different A level subjects and achieved an overall pass rate of

84 per cent compared with the national average of about 70 per cent; 18 per cent gained A grades (equivalent to 10 points nationally) and 53 per cent gained A, B or C grades (compared with about 35 per cent nationally).

Mr Beer contended that those good results were not simply due to the selection of pupils at 13 as the Labour Party appeared to believe.

Many conference schools took children from a wide range of ability, he said. Good results were attributed also to the environment and what that atmosphere expected of the child at the crucial stages of adolescence; conference schools exceeded their pupils to do well.

"That I believe, helps most of them to improve their intelligence and so to achieve exam results which are praiseworthy and beyond those which would have been anticipated at an earlier age," he said.

Mr Beer renewed the conference's call for a broadening of the curriculum for pupils in the sixth form. He believed that the introduction of a new intermediate examination which would be the equivalent of half an A level, was essential. The proposed intermediate examination is backed by the Schools' Council and is being considered by the Government.

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*Official fuel consumption figures for Jetta GLS are 38.7 mpg (7.3/100km) at a constant 50mph, 27.2 mpg (10.4l/100km) at a constant 75mph and 31.4 mpg (9.0l/100km) in the urban cycle. Boot capacities from 'Motor.' Other figures from manufacturers.

HOME NEWS

Dounreay safety rebuke by minister

By Robin Young

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, reproved yesterday for failing to report an accident at Dounreay nuclear power station in which eight men handled flasks contaminated with plutonium.

In a statement Mr Howell said that, although the incident was found not to have serious implications and involved "no public hazard of any kind", it should have been reported to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and to him.

The incident, which occurred in July 1979, was one of four at Dounreay recently publicized by the BBC television programme, *Panorama*.

Two highly radioactive fuel pins "lost" at Dounreay in

1973 and 1977, Mr Howell's statement said there were good grounds for concluding that they could not have left the site. The pins were kept within heavy shielding, and the Department of Energy says security arrangements would have detected immediately any attempt to remove them.

In both cases it is assumed that the pins were sent for reprocessing without being accounted for. Security and monitoring arrangements were changed after two internal inquiries into the disappearance of the pins.

Mr Howell said he was satisfied that an explosion in May 1977, caused by the reaction of sodium with water in a solid waste disposal facility at the site, was properly dealt with.

which do not involve nuclear safety but are of potential public interest are reported to ministers.

Although Mr Howell concluded that the new reporting arrangements failed in relation to the flask-handling incident, his statement claimed that the procedures "strengthen over the years now ensure that the Government is fully aware of incidents and that the public is fully informed".

The Atomic Energy Authority said last night that it accepted the minister's criticism.

"The management accepts responsibility for the fact that the incident was not reported," a spokesman said. "Steps have been taken to ensure that in future all incidents are reported."

Whitelaw attack on soccer violenceFrom Stewart Tindall
Harrogate

Well-behaved football players would help to produce well-behaved supporters, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday. "Players have a duty to avoid actions which can inflame their supporters on the terraces", he said at Harrogate.

Addressing the annual conference of the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, he said the police, the courts and those concerned with football had to share the task of reducing violence.

Clubs and managers had already acted. As players, he said: "We have a right to expect these highly paid young men to set an example to those who go to watch them".

The Government had made sure that the courts had a strong armoury. Britain would soon have more than a hundred attendance centres. There were plans to increase the centres catering for those aged between 17 and 20.

The centres, he said, provided occupations for errant supporters at the very time when matches were being played. If they did not deter hooliganism the courts had other powers available.

Reviewing the Government's achievements in law and order,

Police look towards 2080 and predict no crime, prisons or road accidentsFrom Our Crime Reporter
Harrogate

Mr Whitelaw told the 150 delegates that the strength of the police service had increased by 8,000 in England and Wales.

As a result of the implementation of the Edmund Davies report on pay, 21 out of 43 forces were now at full strength and ten more were close behind.

But the law and order services "cannot be regarded as wholly exempt in the search for resources", Mr Whitelaw emphasized the importance of community policing and told the conference: "The amount of work the police have done deserves considerable praise, much more than it has received from the media.

He also explained the Government's prison policy, pointing out that the intention was not to reduce the use of the prison penalty for the serious offender, but to achieve some improvement in overcrowding by such means as shorter sentences for first offenders.

Chief Superintendent Michael Bricknell, the association's president, said there should be improvements in police training with the training period being increased from 12 weeks to a year. The system should allow the recruit to learn "on the job".

No Blyth prosecution, page 10

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The two officers, who work for West Yorkshire police, argue that, for example, there will be no traffic accidents because "going from one place to another will entail sitting in some convergence, longing a destination into the computer and sitting back to let technology do the rest".

Having got rid of traffic, the base of a policeman's life, the paper then removes crime. By 2080 society will have moved from materialism to a world where personal wealth will be measured in leisure time.

There will thus be nothing to steal; but in case there is vestige of old values still around, everyone will have their own electronic defences.

Public disorder will be a foot-soldier in history. People will work from home while robots do the manual, manual tasks and there will be no crowds to control.

Acts of social disobedience will be recorded by computers and automatically played before a tribunal. Penalties will suit the time. An offender could be locked out of his transport or suffer a final penalty withdrawal of his life support system".

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WEST EUROPE



Thatcher laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Athens yesterday.

reece tells Mrs Thatcher it may in bases if Nato deal fails

Mario Modiano

s. Sept. 23

Greek leaders told Mrs Thatcher today that Greece is restudied in military structure soon, would break off negotiations with the alliance, ask the Greeks to remove their then hold elections robustly the country's left wing of the anti-Nato plan.

Thatcher, who is in for official talks with George Rallis, the Greek Minister, heard the case on this crucial issue presented in the course day's second round of the international EEC problems and re-issues.

British trade has been d on briefly, but it was only decided at the last that Mrs Thatcher not become directly involved in negotiations on Anglo-Greek deal. The situation has already some newspapers of Britain's "supersale" British Prime Minister, underlined to her hosts.

Berlin curbs by of Asian Jews

Sept. 23.—West Berlin mounted a ban on re-permits for Jewish immigrants from Russia arriving in various entry visas. This follows months of investigating more than 300 Soviet immigrants, alleged to be forged and false documents.

A spokesman from interior Ministry said it is a very sharp division between the him and the sation.

only Soviet Jews exempted the ban are those relatives already in Berlin. Others arriving at visas for Israel, but entry papers for West will be asked to leave our weeks or face deportation.

ben was agreed after with the Berlin Jewish UPI.

err Strauss is confident of victory after I shows many voters still undecided

Strick Clough

s. Sept. 23

Franz Josef Strauss, the main candidate, believing to win the general next month. According press secretary, Herr has drawn up his list, picked his staff, and on his government.

confidence that he will West German Chancellor. He is based on a result which finds that the ion is gaining ground a sizable proportion of are still undecided.

Strauss assumes that undecided voters will opt him. He also thinks the Democrats, the smaller partner in the Government could fail to win the 5 per cent of the vote for seats in the Bundestag leaving the Christian Democratic Party in power in with the Christian Union.

share this view and do not believe Herr will win. His massive, however enthusiastic, seem to believe it after the initial sense of stress and discouragement at the beginning of the election, the opposition's definitely rising. All have registered a slight for the opposition the past two weeks and for the ruling Democrats. But even his own sup-

porters think Herr Strauss' expectations of victory are unrealistic. There is a good chance that the Christian Democrats will remain the strongest party in the Bundestag.

"I don't want to be misunderstood," he said. "The Red Army is not going to march in the day after the election." But he gave a warning that step by step, West Germany would be "decoupled" from the United States and subjected to Soviet influence, in the point where, in a Third World War, it could find itself fighting on the wrong side.

The Government's foreign policy, he said, was really dictated by what he called the Social Democrat "Moscow faction". To which he attributed dark, anti-Western aims this year. And Christian Social Union supporters, at first sceptical, if not hostile, about the Strauss candidacy, now great Herr Strauss with ovations and chants of "Franz Josef, Franz Josef!"

During a campaign tour of the northern Rhineland yesterday, his performance at open air rallies was flat and dull. The crowd seemed unimpressed and many soon drifted away either bored or disappointed. But in Cologne last night, surrounded by the faithful, he was particularly concerned about them.

West German Election 1980

Campaigners for the Christian Democrats now uninhibitedly wear buttons with Herr Strauss' picture something that the party strategists thought inconceivable earlier this year. And Christian Social Union supporters, at first sceptical, if not hostile, about the Strauss candidacy, now great Herr Strauss with ovations and chants of "Franz Josef, Franz Josef!"

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£500,000 demanded in Lyons kidnapping

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Sept. 23

French police are investigating the kidnapping of M. Bernard Galle, son-in-law of a prominent Lyons notary, Maître Louis Chaine. A ransom of \$100,000 (about £500,000) has been demanded.

Police inquiries are hampered by a lack of cooperation from the kidnapped man's family, who have issued a statement asking the police and press to allow them to continue negotiations with the kidnappers without interference.

Only by chance did the police stumble on the news of the kidnapping some time after the family had received the first demand.

So far nothing has been made public about the circumstances of the abduction, except that it occurred around yesterday morning, after M. Galle had parked his car near his father-in-law's office, where he works.

Police found M. Galle's car in one of the main car parks in

the centre of Lyons, but with the family refusing to cooperate for fear of endangering his life, little progress appears to have been made. Maître Chaine, while asking the press not to investigate, has said he is doing what he can to get the ransom.

Maître Chaine's brother, M. Jacques Chaine, was shot dead in a Paris street in 1976. He was managing director of one of France's biggest banks, the Crédit Lyonnais. The murderer was an anarchist, and it is believed the family is worried that M. Galle is also being held by a politically motivated group.

In four other kidnappings this year one victim has been killed, but no ransom has been handed over.

The only recent known case in which kidnappers succeeded in obtaining money was last July, when \$100,000 was paid for M. Henri Lelièvre to a gang headed by Jacques Mermier, who was at the time France's most wanted criminal. He was shot dead in a police ambush in November.

France opts to build two nuclear-powered carriers

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept. 23

France is to build two 32,000-ton nuclear-powered aircraft carriers to enter service between 1991 and the end of the century. The decision to build the ships was taken at a special Defence Council meeting at the Elysée today.

The two prime ministers broached outstanding questions of Anglo-French grade during a meeting yesterday, but details of a deal involving the sale to Greece of two coal-fired power stations, were discussed separately today by Greek ministers and Mr Christopher Jenkins, Under-Secretary of the State in the Department of Trade.

It was hoped that the deal would be clinched in time for an announcement today, but there were signs of recalcitrance from the Greek side, despite new British proposals described as attractive.

Mrs Thatcher, who was entertaining her Greek hosts to dinner at the British Embassy tonight, spent 50 minutes visiting the Acropolis.

Mr Jenkins, of Gorring, Sussex, who tried to take a photograph of Mrs Thatcher, slipped and broke a leg. She was seen off to hospital by the Prime Minister's party.

The warning of the possible consequences of Greece was not

reintegrated into Nato soon

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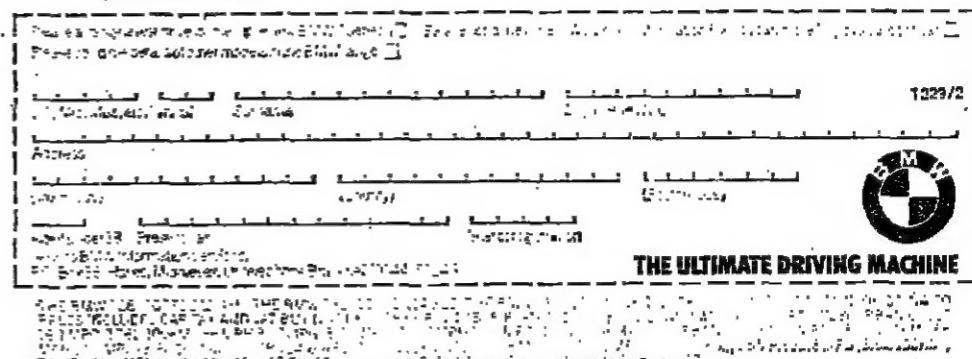
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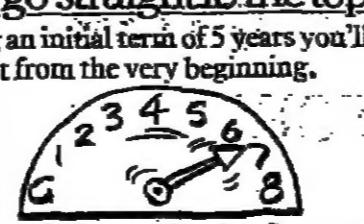


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WEST EUROPE.

Battle lines drawn as EEC ministers discuss 1981 budgetFrom Michael Horroshy
Brussels, Sept 23

EEC budget ministers met here today for a first reading of the European Commission's draft of the Community budget for 1981 in the knowledge that the resources to finance it could be exhausted before the end of next year. This unprecedented financial situation, due in large part to the need to include in the budget about £970m to cover the cost of Britain's budget deficit, promises an even more bitter battle than usual over spending priorities. The commission's total draft of £13,690m, of which about £1,632m would actually be spent in the 1981 calendar year, takes the EEC to within £545m of the revenue forecast to be available next year under existing arrangements.

The only expendable element in the revenue base is the Community's one per cent saving on which the British, French and West Germans are all agreed is that there should be no increase in the rate of this levy. The French and German ministers quickly made clear that they wanted everything other than unavoidable agricultural expenditure cut back to the bone, and they called for a reduction of nearly £300m, mainly in the appropriations proposed by the commission for the regional and social funds.

The main French objective was to leave enough financial margin to cover the cost of disposing of unforeseen growth in agricultural surpluses and any increases in EEC farm prices agreed next spring. Either contingency is provided

for in the draft budget as it stands.

Herr Manfred Lohnstein, representing the German Finance Ministry, pleaded that his Government was operating under severe domestic budgetary restraint, and argued that only in the non-agricultural sector did budget ministers have it within their power to make economies.

Germany, Herr Lohnstein said, wanted to see a reduction in the predominance of expenditure on agriculture in the budget (about 65 per cent in the commission's draft), but this could only be done in the context of the general reform of agricultural policy to which the Nine pledged themselves earlier this year.

Britain, Italy and Ireland, with the support of a delegation from the European Parliament led by its speaker, Mme Simone Veil, sought to defend the regional and social funds from the French and German axe.

With higher than average inflation, all three countries would stand to see little, if any, real increases in their receipts from the funds even under the commission's draft.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Budget Commissioner, pleaded with member states not to "make false economies because they are easy". Some of the cuts proposed were so drastic—for example in the financing of energy-saving schemes and a new computer centre—that they would virtually mean the extinction of the policies they were supposed to promote.

I maintain that this is irresponsible. It is like buying a new car and refusing the money for the petrol to make it work," he said.

The strikers' influence is weakening now that the signal boxes are again under East German control. —UPI.

E Germans evict strikers from signal boxes

Berlin, Sept 23.—East German police, wielding crowbars and axes, cut down doors on signal boxes in West Berlin today, and evicted West Berlin strikers occupying the strategic junctions. It was a severe setback to the workers' fight for strike pay and conditions.

Replacing strikers with other people, the East German state railway company running the services in West Berlin moved a 45-carriage coal train this afternoon, the first goods train to go through the system in West Berlin since the strike began last Wednesday.

Workers said the East German police action, in which one striker was injured, could break:

OVERSEAS

Girls harried by gold-chain snatchers in New YorkFrom Michael Leipman
New York, Sept 23

New Yorkers are having to endure a new and deadly form of street crime this year. Encouraged by current fashion and the high price of gold, robbers have taken to snatching gold chains from the necks of young women in the street and at underground railway stations.

Two women have died from such attacks this summer, the latest at the weekend in the Times Square theatre district. A young visitor from Maryland, who had just left a Broadway theatre and was on her way to a discothèque, was stabbed to death when she resisted a man who tried to grab her chain.

In June, in the borough of

Queens, a young woman was killed when two men in a car snatched her chain. It did not break and she was dragged along the street and died from her injuries.

Police say that such thefts are being reported at the rate of \$50 a month. It is likely that at least as many go unreported.

With gold selling at more than \$800 (about £250) an ounce, and rising, as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, snatching gold chains becomes an attractive and lucrative crime. So bazaar is the illicit gold market in New York that some restaurants and newsagents have installed jewellers' scales and buy the metal at below the market rates for resale at a profit to genuine dealers.

Cold chains are easy to steal, easy to conceal and easy to sell. One favourite trick is to make the snatch just before the doors of an underground train shut. The thief escapes into the station.

Support for Bill to protect notes of journalists

Washington, Sept 23.—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a Bill protecting journalists' notes from searches by federal, state and local police.

It must be approved by the Senate before it can be signed by the President. It conflicts with a 1978 judgment by the Supreme Court which allowed surveillance searches.

The Bill would protect journalists, authors, film producers, photographers, freelance writers and editors as long as they were not suspected of a crime. —Agence France-Presse.

the six-day strike. "Perhaps this will fizzle out because of this," one of the strikers barricaded in the Maibit container depot said. This is the only workplace still occupied.

Goods traffic to and from West Germany on the 110-mile rail corridor remained badly affected along with the greater part of the urban speed-train system, officials said.

The strikers, who shut down passenger traffic in and out of the city for 35 hours at the weekend, said they were keeping up their fight but, according to officials, the strikers' influence is weakening now that the signal boxes are again under East German control. —UPI.

From Norwich to:

Accra	Bremen	Delhi	Istanbul	Maastricht	Tehran
Amman	Brussels	Dhahran	Jakarta	Madrid	Tel Aviv
Amsterdam	Buenos Aires	Dubai	Jeddah	Manila	Thessaloniki
Antwerp	Cairo	Düsseldorf	Kano	Melbourne	Tokyo
Aruba	Caracas	Eindhoven	Karachi	Panama City	Toronto
Athens	Cascais	Enschede	Khartoum	Mexico City	Tunis
Bangkok	Chicago	Frankfurt	Lagos	Prague	Vienna
Basile	Colombo	Groningen	Lima	Monrovia	Warsaw
Berlin G.D.R.	Copenhagen	Hamburg	Lisbon	Montreal	Santiago Chile
Bombay	Curacao	Houston	Lome	Singapore	Zurich
			Nairobi		Sydney

What we do for Norwich, we do for Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds/Bradford, Aberdeen, Newcastle, Hull, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Tees-side, Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester, East Midlands, Belfast, Dublin, Shannon, Cork, Guernsey, Jersey and of course Gatwick and London Heathrow.

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Catch the plane that catches the plane from Amsterdam

Russia accuses US of planning a 'holocaust'From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 23

President Brezhnev said today that the recent White House directive on nuclear war strategy increased the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

Without mentioning by name President Carter's "planning directive" which revises American policy on the bombing of enemy nuclear installations, the Soviet leader said the policies of "some major states" were based on the concept that a limited nuclear war was possible. This only increased its likelihood.

In a message to a conference in Sofia that is discussing the international situation, Mr Brezhnev said: "Mankind has found itself faced with this choice—either peoples and states do everything they can to achieve peace—or they will be thrown into an abyss of a destructive nuclear world war."

Mr Boris Ponomaryov, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the conference, accused the Americans of preparing for a nuclear-missile holocaust with the obstinacy of maniacs.

Mr Ponomaryov, an influential candidate member of the ruling Politburo, called Wash-



President Brezhnev: "Mankind faces with a choice."

ington's new nuclear strategy "a monstrous hypocrisy, deliberate deceit. The logic of a nuclear war is inexorable. If it is unleashed, it is impossible to put limits in some manner or somehow restrain it."

Mr Brezhnev, in his message, said that the growing military

threat had led to a mounting wave of crises throughout the world, but the Russians believed that countries, using their policies on the use of force and serving for world domination—accusations levelled at the Americans and the English—could be curbed in time.

Mr Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union did not want to compete in the production of lethal weapons, and was genuinely in favour of limiting and reducing military arsenals.

"We are prepared for a political solution to international problems. In achieving this, there is an ultimate limit, beyond which there can be no security. It will take some time to find a mutually acceptable agreement."

In the past year the Russians have demanded the Americans' pro-

claimed intention to install new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a means of negotiating with the Russians on an equal basis as a false argument.

They have also rejected Western proposals for a political solution in their country's internal affairs.

The Government's pledge

Poland puts the accent on consumer projects

Warsaw, Sept 23.—The Polish Government announced new investment priorities for 1981 today and said the country would continue to need foreign loans to help it overcome its economic difficulties.

The official news agency PA said the Government had decided to shelve some big investment projects and give priority to those connected with consumer needs and food.

Poland, which owes more than \$8,000m to the West, faces a difficult struggle to recover from a summer of strikes which caused a foreign trade deficit for the first eight months this year.

The Government's pledge

concentrate investment in for

completion with the promised

the new Communist Preside

ntial, Mr Stanislaw Kan

to encourage the depressed p

one agricultural sector.

The Warsaw daily newspaper, "Wieczory," acknowledged that ideological considerations had inflicted serious damage on Poland's vital agricultural industry, of which more than three-quarters is still private land.

Agricultural policy was a

turnaround in activity

which believe that they h

in consolidated state farms at

large and, increasingly, in

small peasant farms. T

newspaper said state far

minister for 25 per cent

available land but used 54 p

cent of all capital expenditure on agriculture. Reuter.

Application delayed: West

District Court has quashed a

first application for registrati

by an independent trade union

objection to the group

charter membership of

Worthington.

The application was filed

by an organization co

mmittee in Karowice, whi

claimed to represent 140

members. Sources said the co

questioned, among other thin

the committee's plans to open

newly unemployed, and to finan

ce operations partly fro

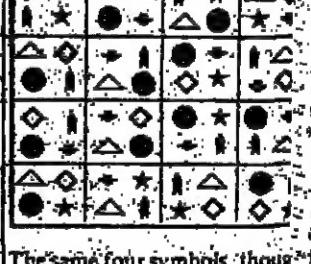
donations.

Efforts to contact the co

for clarification were unsuc

ful. —AP

TWINLITE



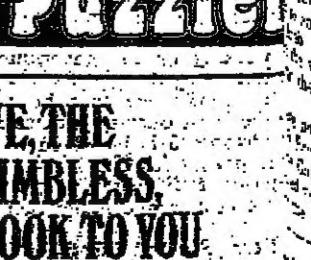
The same four symbols, though possibly in a different order, appear in only two of the small squares: which are the two?

S African leader dies

Johannesburg, Sept 23.—Mr Jacob Johannes Fouché, the former President of South Africa, died tonight aged 82. He held the office from 1966 to 1972. He was admitted to hospital near Cape Town last week after a bronchial illness led to a heart attack.

Never a dull moment when your copy lasts!

Puzzle



Welcome from our world wide

comes from Kenya, Malawi,

Afghanistan, and from Ukraine.

From keeps the people less

than war, we limbless tool to

you for help.

And you can help, by helping

our Association, B.L.E.M.A. (British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association) looks after the

limbless from the Services.

If helps, with advice and

encouragement, to overcome the

shock of losing arms, or loss of an eye. It's not that relapse does not

stand in the way of right

POLAROID RAN/IRAQ CONFLICT

Moscow blames US for instigating fighting in the Gulf

n Michael Binyon
cow, Sept. 23

16 Soviet Union today told the United States for getting the "fighting between Iran and Iraq in an attempt to gain control of the and weaken the two countries' opposition to American policy in the Middle East." commentary in *Izvestia*, first important Soviet agent on the latest round of fighting came after the return last night of Mr. Azz, a senior member of Iraqi government who met in Baghdad after talks with Soviet leaders.

Izvestia article suggested the Kremlin had told Mr. Azz to settle his country's dispute with Iran by negotiations in case the fighting d

play into the hands of Americans. It said Iraq and were both opposed to the David agreement, and Americans had therefore been countries at odds to that opposition.

Indeed that the West was aiding its hopes that the of Iran's revolution, turning Iran's foreign more towards the West, international experience that with good will can be settled by of peaceful negotiations take into account the interests of both sides. newspaper did not indicate the Soviet Union had offered to mediate, id: "Peace-loving forces that good will will be good neighbourly established between two countries. That will

Iraq's gamble
Leading article
Business News

give their friends cause for rejoicing."

The paper said the conflict was linked with remnants of the past. But it was a matter for the two countries to sort out showing goodwill and political common sense.

"No one has the right to interfere in the bilateral relations between Iran and Iraq, even less to incite them to further escalation of the tension on their frontiers," Izvestia added.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union has been deeply worried by the escalation of hostilities on its southern flank. Its neutral stand is unlikely to please either side, however, and Mr. Muhammad Mokri, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, today called on the Soviet Foreign Minister to express his Government's attitude.

Last month Mr. Mokri called on the Soviet Union to ban arms supplies to Iraq. He also disclosed that the Russians had offered to supply arms to Iran as well as to Iraq but that his country had rejected the offer.

Brands supplies: Brazil, a major supplier of light tanks and armaments to Iraq and other Third World countries, will continue making weapons sent to Iraq during its stay in the Suez with Iran, officials said today.

Brazil sells two types of armoured tanks to Iraq, its most important petroleum supplier and the Latin American country will fulfil all its commitments for shipment of such equipment, Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources said.

Best estimates were that Brazil had sold between 200 and 300 of the vehicles to Iraq.

Iraq, on the other hand, has taken advantage of Iran's weak-

UN Security Council in emergency session

From David Spanier
New York, Sept. 23

The Security Council was summoned urgently tonight to discuss the fighting between Iran and Iraq, in view of United Nations fears of dangers from escalation of the conflict.

At the same time Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, informed the Iranian and Iraqi representatives that he had "no information available" if they feel it would help in settling their differences.

Lord Carrington gave a firm lead today in trying to mobilise United Nations action to stop the fighting.

The United Nations surely cannot ignore the grave situation which has developed in the last 48 hours between two members of the assembly, he told the General Assembly.

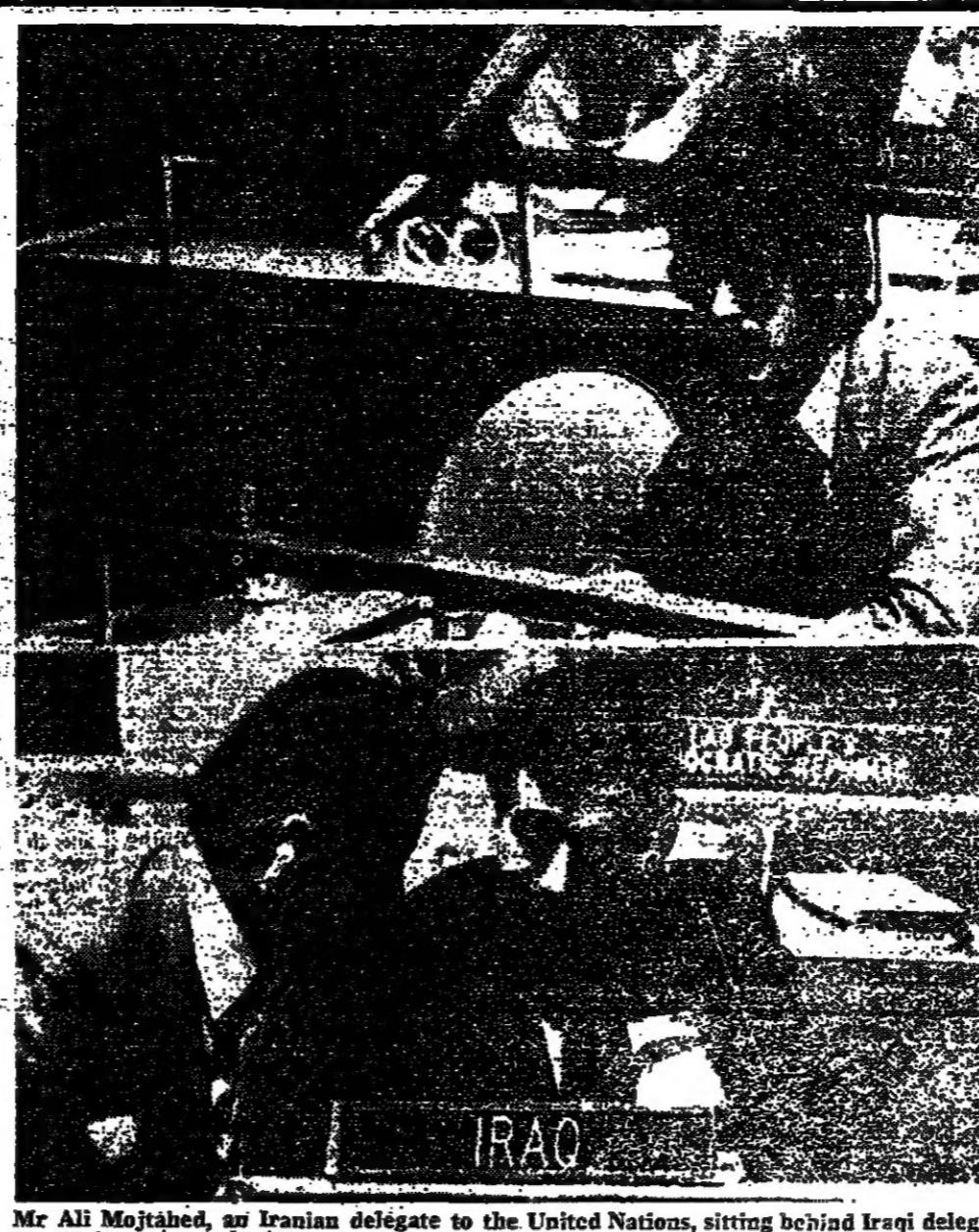
The Foreign Secretary said he shared the fear expressed by Dr Waldheim that the conflict could have serious and unpredictable consequences.

Lord Carrington reviewed the possibilities of United Nations action with Dr Waldheim, who decided, as a first step, to summon the Security Council.

The opening day of the General Assembly was marked by an embarrassing silence on the subject of the fighting. Mr Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, though he spoke about American reconciliation with Iran, made no reference to the conflict, while outside the United Nations building banner headlines were screaming war.

The difficulty lies in getting the United Nations to move when neither Iran nor Iraq has the motive for raising the matter in the Security Council. Iran, after its general condemnation by the United Nations for taking the American hostages, is in no position to seek support or sympathy.

Iraq, on the other hand, has taken advantage of Iran's weak-



Mr Ali Mojtahed, an Iranian delegate to the United Nations, sitting behind Iraqi delegates Mr Wajdi Mardan (left) and Mr Muhammad Hamoud at the General Assembly.

ness and looks like getting what it wants, so far as its border claims are concerned.

The real danger, according to diplomatic sources, lies far less in the risk of a blockade of oil supplies (the Straits of Hormuz are wider than is generally imagined), and far more in the

unpredictable impact on the new Iranian regime.

While Iraq may have seen a tactical advantage in taking military action and may calculate that the Iranian regime has not been drawn, though it could collapse under the strain, the question is whether Ayatollah Khomeini and President Bani-Sadr might not be replaced by more extreme leaders, perhaps of the left.

The international line-up for the conflict, while outside the United Nations building banner headlines were screaming war.

Radios main source of information

By Dan van der Vat

The main sources of information about the course of the fighting between Iran and Iraq for their own populations and the rest of the world alike are the broadcasts being put out by each side.

The BEC Monitoring Service based at Caversham, near Reading, picked up the stream of bulletins from both countries yesterday. The Iranians blame the Americans for the war.

Tehran Radio said: "We clearly discern the reasons and motives behind the savage war which the Baghdad regime announced yesterday."

They were defined today by Carter, but we would like to recall that three days ago Carter announced that the hostage problem had entered a new deadlock and that the United States was "seriously thinking of a plan to get out of the deadlock, so its plan is now being implemented by the Baghdad Government."

An announcer read out a statement by Iraqi forces: "The armed forces bring the good news of the fall of Qara Sumer and the town of Qair Shahr which is being besieged by our heroic army from all sides; also the isolation of the towns of Al-Muhammadiyah and Al-Azad, the Iranian units have become prisoners."

It added: "Radio and television are duty-bound to announce only news reports which are proved to be 100 per cent correct. They must not quote reports from unreliable sources to prevent panic and anxiety."

Rumour-mongers were to be arrested and handed over to the revolutionary courts for punishment.

In present circumstances, the press and newspapers are duty-bound to refrain strongly from publishing articles and news which might weaken the morale of the armed forces. All the segments of society and government organs are duty-bound in religion or forget their minor discord and not to help the enemies of Islam with discourses among each other."

The Iranians broadcast in their thirty-fourth joint staff conference a warning of possible foreign military units in favour of the enemy" in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf. Tehran Radio also broadcast a warning from the Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament) against panic buying of food and petrol.

It also denied a Baghdad Radio report that the American hostages had been released by saying: "The Islamic Matrix has just announced that the issue of the hostages has been completely frozen."

Abadan Radio confirmed that the Iraqis had attacked an oil refinery there.

It went on to claim that the Iranian Air Force had inflicted heavy damage on Iraq "in several sensitive areas such as Baghdad..."

It added: "We are informing our citizens that the rumours that water in Abadan has been poisoned is a lie. You should not pay attention to this rumour. We will inform you immediately if the water is poisoned."

And again: "With reference to rumours devised by counter-revolutionaries calling for the evacuation of houses and saying there are poison gases in the air, we have to inform you that you should not evacuate your houses. If you smell any gas, use a wet cloth and cover your nose and mouth."

Baghdad Radio reported victories by Iraqi forces: "The armed forces bring the good news of the fall of Qara Sumer and the town of Qair Shahr which is being besieged by our heroic army from all sides; also the isolation of the towns of Al-Muhammadiyah and Al-Azad, the Iranian units have become prisoners."

Short afterwards, Tehran Radio broadcast a report that the "students" outside the American embassy had moved again.

The Iranian Joint Staff Command No. 33, broadcast on Iranian radio, said that retired Army officers, NCOs and civilians staff were volunteering to defend the borders. If their cooperation were needed, they would be informed.

A later communiqué of the Joint Staff broadcast over the radio said that there was some evidence that foreign military units might interfere in the favour of the enemy in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf. Tehran Radio also broadcast a warning from the Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament) against panic buying of food and petrol.

In such a situation, the responsibility of any danger to shipping and to oil deliveries in the Persian Gulf area will be directly with the country which owns the flags of those vessels," it added.

Mr Begin denies Israel is relishing enemies' conflict

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Sept. 23

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today denied that Israel was enjoying the spectacle of an escalating military conflict between two of its most outspoken enemies, Iraq and Iran. He spoke of the grave threat posed by the fighting in the whole Middle East region.

He said two Middle East neighbours were "engaged in a war which, since last night, has taken on a tragic dimension". All other powers should refrain from aggravating or expanding the conflict, and act urgently to halt it immediately, Mr. M'Bow said.

Both Iraq and Iran are members of Unesco. An Iraqi delegation headed by Mr Abdul-Jabbar Abdul-Majid Salman; the Education Minister, was in the hall but there was no Iranian delegation. Unesco officials said they received a message from Iran today saying it would not attend the conference, but giving no reason.

Mr. Salman told reporters he intended to see Mr. M'Bow and to explain Iraq's viewpoint to him. He also said Iraq had been fighting with the Soviet Union and they had been encouraged to invade Iran by Mr. Bakhtiar.

Any idea of Soviet involvement is rejected out of hand by the French wing of the Tudeh (Communist) Party. In a statement it has condemned the "violation pure and simple of international rights" by the Iraqi Army.

This aggression, the Iranian Communists say, "serves as a cover for coup d'etats fomented by American imperialism, and by exiled officers and Savakis." The Tudeh have pointed out that among the headquarters staff of the Iraqi Army is General Ovaisy, the former Military Governor of Tehran under the Shah.

General Hussein: President of Iraq since July, 1979

said they could come up only in the second half of the session.

The proposals support Unesco's aim of playing a direct role in improving Third World communications and in redressing what it considers to be an imbalance in the flow of information between advanced and developing nations.

Debates on these issues, and on the rights and responsibilities of the mass media have taken place within Unesco for more than a decade.

Mr. M'Bow echoed the view of many developing countries in a speech in which he emphasised "the importance of democratization in the field of information. Every country must have the right to the truth about itself.

Mr. M'Bow has said he wants to avoid confrontation over the communications issue and he appealed for conciliation and compromise in his speech today.

The Unesco conference must be held despite the list of failures registered at other international gatherings over the past two years, he said.

Reuter.

Earlier a senior Israeli military expert pointed out that a number of factors made him doubtful that President Saddam Hussein, Iraq, had originally intended to wage an all-out war with Iran, despite that country's isolation. One was the inexplicable delay in launching air strikes against key Iranian targets.

Although little has been said publicly, the Israeli Government is understood to have accepted Jordan's explanation about why seven Russian-built Iraqi transport aircraft were landed earlier this week at a remote airfield north-west of the Jordanian capital Amman.

Using Mr. Samuel Lewis, the American Ambassador to Israel, as an intermediary, Jordan has explained that the move was purely defensive on Iraq's behalf and posed no threat to Israel. Some foreign observers had interpreted the switch of such a small number of aircraft as a possible effort to draw Jordan closer into the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Yemen message to Iraq

President Hussein was also

North Yemen was said to have assured the Iraqi president in a telephone conversation of "his country's total support in the national battle" led by Iraq to safeguard its sovereignty.

President Hussein was also

said to have received messages of support from two leaders of Arabistan in the oil-rich Khuzestan province of Iran.

Hopes for US hostages thwarted

Continued from page 4

tion of the country could add to the temptation for the Soviet Union to intervene.

Mr. Muskie has said that he expects to bring up the whole question of the Gulf conflict with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, when the two leaders are due to meet in New York on Thursday.

Apart from its long-term strategic implications, the new border conflict already seems to have thwarted rising American hopes that a solution in the long stalemate over the embassy hostages in Iran might at last be in sight. Not only is Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, apparently convinced that the United States encouraged the Iraqis to attack his country, but in the midst of a serious border war, the Iranian Parliament is now likely to be too preoccupied to discuss the release of the hostages.

The Administration here has been going out of its way to deny Iranian allegations that Iraq is an "American puppet". Today's strange claim by Baghdad radio that the Iranians were about to release the American hostages was seen here as part of the propaganda campaign to dissociate themselves completely from any association with Washington.

Arab oil supplies to be guaranteed

Brasilia, Sept. 23.—The Arab oil-producing countries will guarantee uninterrupted supplies of petroleum to Western countries regardless of events surrounding the fighting between Iraq and Iran, the Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates said here today.

Dissident groups see invasion as first step to overthrow of ayatollah

From Iain Murray

Paris, Sept. 23

Several Iranian dissident groups, which have tended to centre in Paris since the creation of the Islamic republic, have generally seen the Iraqi invasion of their country as a possible first step in the overthrow of the Ayatollah Khomeini—but for very different reasons.

The former Empress Farah Diba Pahlavi issued a statement through her Azad Ashrafi, her Chef du Protocole, calling on all brave Iranian officers and soldiers to "redouble" their efforts against the usurpers and to defend their country and the Iranian nation.

She blames the war on the incompetence of the usurpers, which has led to a part of "our dear country to be attacked by a country which, up until 1978, had the relations of a good neighbour with Iran and had settled all frontier problems in an atmosphere of agreement and mutual respect."

The call by the former empress to the Iranian Army is not exactly specific, but her embourg, believes that the military could take advantage of the chaos caused by the war to assume power and negotiate a peaceful settlement with Iraq. Her statement hopes that

it's seventy ships a day through the Straits on a day. Other British or manned ships in the

Red Sea, operated by BP, British officers and crew: two 25,000-ton tankers, the Mokhtar and the Aswan, jointly owned by Iran and two 65,000-tonners, the Shahr-e-Khomeneh and the Brocklebank tanker, a 38,000-tonner anchored in the Shahr-e-Khomeneh;

tankers operated by BP, British officers and crew: two 25,000-ton tankers, the Mokhtar and the Aswan, jointly owned by Iran and two 65,000-tonners, the Shahr-e-Khomeneh and the Brocklebank tanker, a 38,000-tonner anchored in the Shahr-e-Khomeneh;

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tankers operated by BP, British officers and crew: two 25,000-ton tankers, the Mok

OVERSEAS

Uzbeks adopt medieval scientist

Soviet celebration of 'progressive' Arab

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Sept 23
Mr Amadou M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, has arrived in Moscow to take part in 10 days of elaborate celebrations throughout the Soviet Union marking the thousandth anniversary of the birth of Ibn Sina, the great medieval scientist and philosopher, known throughout Christendom as Avicenna.

His birth in Bukhara, now in Soviet Uzbekistan, is being officially marked in the Soviet Union with a series of international medical conferences, symposiums, meetings and festivities, the publication in several languages of his medical, literary and philosophical works, and an outpouring of publicity about a man generally considered by the world to have been one of the most important products of Arab culture, but now adopted in Uzbekistan as a local boy who made good.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina was born in 980 in what was then the province of Khorezm, the farmed reaches of the Aral Sea, and died in Isfahan, modern Iran, in 1037. He is remembered principally for his greatest work *The Canon of Medicine*. This five-volume medical encyclopaedia attempted to systematize all the medical writings of the world up till the eleventh century, and it included Avicenna's own experiments and observations. Written in Arabic between 1012 and 1023, it quickly became the leading authority on medicine, and for almost 600 years its Latin translation was the basic handbook of physicians in Europe. It was one of the first books to be published in Venice in 1493 after the invention of printing.

Altogether more than 450 works are attributed to Avicenna, of which 240 survive, 150 devoted to philosophy, and 90 on medicine, and 60 dealing with poetry, astronomy and other branches of science. About 70 of his manuscripts are in the possession of the Uzbek Academy of Science in Tashkent. Others are in Oxford. Some ancient Greek works, long lost, have come down to the West only through Avicenna's quotations.

The son of a tax collector from a village near Bukhara, Ibn Sina received a good education in Indian mathematics, Euclid, Prolemy, logic, and the medical works of Greek scholars such as Hippocrates and Galen.

He lived in Bukhara until the age of 24, but an invasion by a rival ruler in 1004 forced him to flee and he spent the rest of his life at various courts, occasionally persecuted and imprisoned, but constantly teaching and writing.

The Soviet Union has found him a convenient symbol, not

only of ancient culture within its present frontiers, but of a "progressive" man who tried to liberate science from religion.

In towns in both Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan streets have been named after him, and a 10-volume collection of his works has just been published in Tadzhik, a language close to the Uzbek capital.

His manuscripts have been put on display at exhibition centres, all schools in Bukhara have special display boards devoted to his life and over the weekend a monument to Ibn Sina was unveiled in Tashkent, the Uzbek capital.

At a Soviet suggestion, Unesco is officially marking Avicenna's anniversary. At a public celebratory meeting in Moscow's Hall of Columns last week, Professor Pyotr Fedosev, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said Avicenna made a great contribution to the development of world civilization. The celebrations would stimulate a more thorough study of the heritage of the scholar from the Medieval East.

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THEATRES

CHILD THEATRE OF 1980: 2215
OPEN NIGHT OF S.O.S. RAYMOND
O & SO. PAUL RAYMOND
1980. The comic experience of
theatre. Red Price, Glynis Davies,
S. P. S. 8.40. Sat. 6.30-8.40.
**CEDENTAL DEATH OF AN
AMERICAN**
Eddy's death. "C'est
very long time." London has seen
no Vic. 200 seats. Don't know
if it's good. Stephen's room
ABOVE: 2.30. 4.30. 6.30. 8.30.
GUIDE TO THE CINEMA: New
Year's musical. Now old. For
the old.

OF THE TOP 100 BOX OFFICES:
SUBURBAN NIGHT OUT
9.30 SUPER REVIEW
11. TONY MONOPOLY
DANCING TILL 2 A.M.

CINEMAS

1.25 Shoreditch Ave. 220 Seats
GOING WITH THE WIND 2.20
CANADA 3.10-5.30-7.30
CITY 3.00-5.00-7.15
CITY VENICE 3.00-5.00-7.00
ENVY 2.30-4.30-6.30-8.30
MAD MY MUSICAL 1.30-3.30-5.30-7.30
NEW 2.30-4.30-6.30-8.30
WANDERLUST 1.30-3.30-5.30-7.30
W.H. CHURCH ST. 2.30-4.30-6.30-8.30
WAGGONERS 1.30-3.30-5.30-7.30
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GHANA

Every morning, very early, long patient queues of cars form outside every petrol station in Ghana, their owners waiting to exchange their ration coupons for a scarce commodity. Petrol is one of the many essentials in short supply.

Other countries specialize National Party. Ghana was in oil, or transistors, or appealing mess in almost ice, or being good warriors. Ghana specializes in shortages". was the way, but not the comment of a successful businessman in the air of Accra's Ambassador hotel, originally built for Ghanaian independence, is still and still a proud hotel.

There was no beer in bar, even though there is an active brewery only new miles away. For all that, Ghana is a smiling, friendly and relaxed country, and above all is a country of hope and expectation. It has now had civilian rule for exactly one year, and it has been a successful year in democratic terms.

Elections have been free and fair, there is a thriving press and a highly active and critical opposition; a press is probably freer in any other in Africa or most of the world, and in action is being taken against corruption. There are political prisoners, and one needs to look over shoulder to see who is flowing or envisaging the continuation of that atmosphere of freedom, is dependent on the economy being put right, and that is massive task. In the long term Ghana will not be able to have both democracy and progress.

Then, last September 24, Flight Lieutenant J. Jerry Rawlings, the young, dynamic leader of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), handed the Government of to the elected Executive.

President Dr. Mills, and his People's



From unknown to President

It is not being unfair to Dr on the surface, difficult to Hills Limann. Executive sustain. The PNP, in economic ideology, is conservative and pro-capitalist, far unknown in his own reformed from the kind of country becomes socialism that Nkrumah was the presidential candidate attempting to introduce. On of the People's National Party, indeed, his very lack Limann sees his party as the of a political past probably heirs to Nkrumah?

"Looking around, the only remaining monuments in politics dates back to before the country were built by the long periods out of the Obreiro, who was often accused of promoting projects. If the government he has participated in have succeeded him have numerous international conferences ensured that he all, it is the steady and systematic dismantling of the foundations he laid for the economic development of Ghana. Therefore, it is only natural that we should try to go back to our roots, learn from some of the bitter mistakes and lessons of the past and adapt policies which can better reshape the present and the future of our country."

Dr Limann has an impressive academic background. His doctorate, in political science and constitutional law, is from the University of Paris and he has two degrees from London University. His knowledge of English literature, and of European and African history, is profound, and his conversation is peppered with appropriate quotations and historical or political allusion.

A short, grey-haired man aged 45, Dr Limann's manner is brisk and confident, sometimes giving the impression of arrogance but also full of humour. Even his supporters accept that the dignity of the black man everywhere, and achieved this objective already. There is nothing wrong with our trying to follow these good examples. We are defending his good name in concrete, not abstract or theoretical terms." Dr

The PNP was elected the governing party, and Dr Limann, Ghana's President (the two elections were held separately) partly because of their claims to be carrying on, more accurately, about Ghana's difficulties. Dr Limann is realistic to be reviving the work and He makes no attempt to policies of Dr Kwame Nkrumah. It is a claim which is,

continued on page IV

which would last for a long time, belonging to the majority, PNP party. This was instilled into Ghanaians' sense of national pride which had been missing since Nkrumah's time.

What was worse, the Government did this shortly before announcing the membership of the press commission, which was specifically set up to prevent undue government interference in press matters and which would normally appoint editors. Again, the story is more complicated than that, but the impression given to many is that the Government's stated commitment to press freedom has been placed in a little doubt.

The Apolo and Daily Graphic affairs, together with allegations that the ruling PNP party is trying to ensure that schemes for the distribution of communities favour party members and that farmers' councils are being turned into party institutions, do not in themselves constitute a serious threat to the democratic fabric. The Government's critics will, however, be carefully monitoring every action to see that it does not offend against the basic principles according to which the Third Republic is to be governed.

Democracy is still safe after one year, but the country's economic difficulties are far from being resolved. Mr Vito Owusu, leader of the main minority party the PFP, and the loser in the presidential election, summed up the first year of civilian rule in this way: "No one had expected miracles from Dr Limann. We all know how bad things had gone before he took over. He has no excuse, however, for the consistent mediocrity of the performance of his administration. He has not been able to find a single satisfactory answer to any of our numerous problems. What is worse, he has not been able to inspire us even by his words and actions. He cannot go on asking us to be patient."

In fact, patience is precisely what Dr Limann's Government is asking for. It appreciates that it is faced with the classic dilemma between economic policies which will take some years to mature and the aspirations of the people for short-term amelioration of their condition. There is no doubt that foreign confidence in Ghana is flowing back, though not always accompanied by sufficient investment funds. A crash agricultural revitalization programme has been started.

Conservative budgeting is aimed mainly at medium and long-term advantage. Foreign currency is being used to repay debts and to buy farming and industrial machinery, and much needed spare parts, rather than foodstuffs. The Armed Forces are quiet and show no signs of wanting to be a political force. They, too, are suffering from a shortage of spare parts for their guns, tanks and aircraft, and they are not at full complement, though, to compensate, more of them are being sent to serve abroad—200 at a time for the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and elsewhere.

But in the end it all depends on the economy. If in the next year, there are definite signs that it is on its way to recovery, civilian rule in Ghana has a bright future. But if there is no improvement, people may well lose their patience. Where will they then turn? Few believe that the other job to a safe pro-government main party, the PFP, could have or would have done

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Suddenly, the second most important oil exporter is at war

Richard Owen on a conflict which may benefit no one



President Carter: It is hard to see how his country could benefit at the same time the West is worried about the longest threat to oil supplies

"Our valiant armed forces"; brave citizens of Iraq, sons of Ali ibn Abi Talib, Omar al-Khattab, Saladin and al-Muthanna." Thus spoke Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, as his planes bombed Teheran airport and his troops drove farther into Iranian territory. There is often a gap between rhetoric and reality in the Arab world but for once, the language of war and the invocation of ancient Arab warriors are appropriate.

The "heirs of the Magi"—meaning the leaders of Iran—had "recklessly and arrogantly", disrupted traffic in the Shatt al Arab waterway which divides the two countries, and closed Iranian airspace, acts which between them, amounted to "a state of total war". Not only total war, but holy war: the Iraqi leader quoted from the Koran, and referred to Ayatollah Khomeini as "an anti-God despot".

If it is President Husain who is making the running, his reasons probably have as much to

do with national ambition as with religion. He has been itching to present himself convincingly to the world at large as a true leader of the Arab world, a role he has coveted for himself and for Iraq ever since Egypt came to terms with the existence of Israel, thereby—in Mr Husain's eyes—abdicating from his responsibilities as leader of the largest and most powerful Arab state.

The Iranian revolutionary chaos in Teheran, moreover, has suddenly made Iraq the world's second most important exporter of oil, after Saudi Arabia. Revenues this year are expected to reach \$30,000,000. The Iraqi army, which had once prided itself on its naval supremacy of the seas, and its army is well trained and equipped,

demoralized and disorganized. What better way to demonstrate leadership of the Arab than by taking advantage of the build-up in tension to strike at the "heirs of the Magi" once and for all?

The problem with this logic is that risking "total war" in an area already as beset by tensions as the Middle East is not likely to enhance its image with the West, or for that matter with the Soviet Union. Under his leadership, Iraq has broken away from the Soviet Union, and he recently described Communism as a "rotten atheistic yellow storm". Iraq has cultivated good relations with the Western powers, even buying planes, tanks and missile systems from France and the United States.

The Russians were profoundly

irritated when President Husain promised, the smaller Gulf states Iraq protection; against both Iran and the Soviet Union, which he said was poised to attack Saudi Arabia. Although the Russians have damaged their prestige in the Third World by invading Afghanistan (a move which Iraq itself strongly condemned), putting Moscow in this way could rebound against Saddam Husain.

The West, in particular, is obviously inclined to encourage President Husain's pro-Western policies, and, notwithstanding the extent of a "soft-line" among his "vassals", armed forces, against "the ruling clique" in Teheran, and although President Carter has made an obscure reference to the possibility that the American hostages could be held in Bagdad in 1982,

Bernard Levin

Just a minute, I'm about to wind up

I have not been at all happy lately about my wristwatch. This may not seem the kind of thing to say, but the world in general is floundering for, and my readers, whom I expect to take a close and sympathetic interest in anything that concerns me, may feel that they would prefer to learn my views on the economy, the international situation, the Post Office, or even Wagner. However, I once advertised you with my account of getting a new passport, and, few of you complained; you may perhaps feel that my wristwatch is of no less interest, particularly since, as the inscription on the back (it was a gift) records, I have had it for over 30 years, or thrice the duration of a passport, and indeed, apart from a child's watch, it is the only one I have ever owned, so my sentimental attachment to it is, I suppose,

stronger than that of any other object I have ever owned.

It is a black-faced Movado, with a gold case, and gold numerals, which last five minutes, the first time when I began to wear it, it was running out. For while I awaited the prognosis of the clock-doctor, whom I called in, "They pursued as they took their fees. There is no cure for this disease," said the jeweller, and, watching him, I could find no trace of his master's smile.

Arabs, while agreeing with President Husain's anti-Persian tilt, have reacted less than enthusiastically to his call for fellow Arabs to support Iraq in the present conflict. Duplicity about President Husain may also arise in the non-aligned movement, of which he is to be the next chairman. The next non-aligned summit is due to be held in Bagdad in 1982.

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Good will returns after loss of reputation

Twenty years ago Ghana was the preeminent country of black Africa, one of the most admired and influential nations of the Third World, and an important and highly respected member of the international community.

At one stage, some neighbouring countries were so apprehensive about the regional repercussions of some of the military regime's policies that a delegation was sent to express concern and plead for change.

Restoring foreign confidence in Ghana and reestablishing the country as an influential force in Africa and internationally has been a priority of the new Government. The restoration of democratic civilian rule has helped to change Ghana's image.

A succession of corrupt, unstable, or ineffectual regimes had gradually allowed Ghana to slide into the second-rate. The decline was accelerated during the disastrous military rule of General Acheampong between 1972 and 1979.

General Acheampong, fearing that he would be deposed, never left the country during the entire period of his rule (except once, for less than a day), even for meetings of the Organization for African Unity or other

summits taking place in neighbouring countries. Ghana became more and more isolated and, surprisingly, the rest of the world stopped taking it seriously.

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More importantly, the Government's firm policy of using a large proportion of the country's foreign currency to repay outstanding debts has resulted in Ghana losing its appalling reputation for not meeting its obligations. The debts are not yet fully repaid, but the

Government's record of repayment is improving.

He outlined the following objectives: the renewal of fair and equitable bilateral and multilateral trade; expansion of trade; the inflow of investment capital and assistance; the inflow of foreign technical aid and technology; and the promotion of responsive economic cooperation within the

country is being seen to be making sacrifices to clear them, often at the expense of more popular but short-term measures and that, too, has raised its status considerably in international financial circles.

The emphasis of Ghana's foreign policy is economic. In a recent address to ambassadors about to take up their posts, Dr. Willie Limann, the President, made this clear: "You are expected to regard the economic stance of the country as your first point of reference . . . the success or failure of our foreign policy will ultimately be judged by its effects on the economic and social conditions of our people."

Naturally, Ghana's role within Africa is the main focus of attention. A number of regional projects are either under way, or under consideration, and all require close cooperation between the participating states. That necessary relationship of mutual trust was largely destroyed during the Acheampong years and it is vital to Ghana's economic recovery that it be reinstated. But the motives are not purely economic. Ghana is also anxious

to resume its influential political role as an élite country of black Africa.

Relations with Britain are at present warm, but there is some disappointment that there has not been more British investment in the various projects started after 1960, and the two countries have remained friendly. Relations with Russia have fluctuated, rather more, from being close during the Nkrumah years to frosty during a strong anti-communist phase during the last 1980s.

The relationship today has

been described as "cautious".

Ghanians who did

not participate in the Mass

Day of Solidarity, but

whose families had empha

sized the fact, did not

a boycott, but that there were

more important priorities at

the time.

The international good will

which Ghana had in abundance during the early years of Nkrumah still exists, which was subsequently dissipated, is now beginning to flow back again. How far the new diplomatic initiatives will succeed depends largely on the country's economic performance, its continued political stability, and the security of foreign investment in the country. Ghana realizes that it is in self-interest.

Ghana was the first African state to exchange ambassadors with China. In

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Ghana is firmly now

aligned enough at present

the Government is looking

more to the West than

to the East.

With all the traditional and historical links between the two countries, it is considered strange that Britain should not be in the front

of financial activity in

support of the new democratic regime. Both Canada and West Germany have, in

turn, been more active in this

area.

Marcel Berling

Economy

Empty shelves and pockets

If you take a pound note into an Accra bank the teller will give you about 6.5 cedis for it. If you are unscrupulous enough to deal with the black market merchants on the street corners—the kabilees—you will get something more than 30 cedis for £1.

This huge disparity is the cause of serious distortions in Ghana's economy, but is only one of the troubles which face the civilian Government. The shortages of everything in the supermarket and lack of cold beer in the bars—just as on the consciousness of the public. Inflation, which is much higher than anywhere else in West Africa, is another obvious sign of weakness.

Soon after coming to power the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Amon Nikoi, described the economic lop-sidedness of the civilian Government as consisting of "a serious inflationary situation, low production and exports, a very tight domestic supply position, imbalance in government accounts, a weak external payments position, and an enormous external debt burden".

It is a formidable list. The

point the minister was making, and has continued to make at every opportunity since, is that there is no simple solution to such multifaceted difficulties, no magic formula.

The new government has

been accused of doing

nothing. It would be more

correct to say that it has

recognized there was nothing

dramatic to be done. Instead,

it has started slowly struggling up the hill.

On the face of it, it is difficult to see why Ghana

should be in such dire economic straits—why, for instance, it is possible to buy floundered fish and powdered milk in Freetown but not in Accra.

Ghana is rich in resources: cocoa, timber, gold, and a certain amount of manganese, bauxite and diamonds. Its population of about 11 million is better educated than most populations in Africa. The Volta river hydroelectric scheme provides cheap power to the southern half of the country.

Mismanagement is mostly to blame for things going seriously wrong. Government spending has got out of hand in the last days of the Nkrumah regime; the soldiers who seized power in 1966 had few ideas about running health in the economy; Dr Busia's civilian regime from 1969 to 1972 had theories, and sought to introduce a healthily large devaluation at the end of 1971, but was prevented from achieving much by the Acheampong coup in 1972.

During the second military regime a serious Sahel drought coincided with huge oil price increases, and things fell apart completely. Serious corruption did not help. When General Akuffo pushed Colonel Acheampong from power in August 1978, a soldier who was interested in economic theory came to power. His first broadcast address to the nation consisted entirely of a discourse on the importance of controlling the money supply and the different ways of financing the budget deficit.

Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings took over on June 4, 1979. General Akuffo, as

well as seven other military officers, was shot. The Flight-Lieutenant displayed no grasp of economic theory. An unfortunate result of his revolution has been the growth of the theory that ending corruption in Ghana would cure everything. His actions frightened off foreign investors and totally disrupted the retail trade, forcing people to sell at controlled prices and thus dramatically increasing shortages.

President Limann took over a year ago, what he described as a bankrupt state. Dr Nikoi, in his budget speech on June 27 this year, summed up some of the progress which had been made towards easing the pressures on the economy and people.

"Inflation has slowed down considerably during this period," he said. "The average rate of increase in consumer prices has dropped from 34.4 per cent in December 1979 to 34.3 per cent in March 1980." This was mostly because of improvements in the supply of local food. Prices are rising more steeply again now, on estimate of the present inflation rate being 55 per cent. It is well over 100 per cent in the final Acheampong coup.

Big oil price rises will probably push it up again. The Government's attempt to pay its bills and live within its means has been successful. Dr Nikoi said: "In spite of severe constraints on the balance of payments, we now have a surplus of foreign exchange, which is not normal, and the industry is working at about 80 per cent of capacity, mostly because of lack of raw materials. What is most urgently needed is to improve skills to suffice the gap between plan and actual output."

Some economists believe that it is necessary, although the Government has been slow to do so, to increase the foreign debt burden, unless the economy can directly lead to improvement in the economy.

Britain has promised a £10m line of credit from the Export Credit Guarantee Department, and there is more help available from other friends of Ghana. Much

now, finding that money owing to them is being paid, which has greatly improved their morale.

Dr Nikoi said: "Ghana hoped to 'spur' more internal resources" and added:

"We may expect a considerable improvement in the supply situation in the coming months and a gradual resumption of economic growth."

However, the world recession and oil price inflation make life difficult. Agriculture offers the best hope of salvation, Dr Nikoi said.

"The main thrust of the economic management of this Government is to expand agricultural production in conditions of reasonable domestic price stability to work consistently towards the achievement of equilibrium in our balance of payments."

As well as arriving towards fiscal rectitude, the Government hopes to find eventual economic salvation by increasing production first in agriculture, then in cocoa, timber, and mining, and then in industry in general.

The influence of the剪刀差 (the剪刀差) could then be alleviated. In other words, the剪刀差 would lose its point, as would black market currency deals. But there would be huge political risks in this, and President Limann would probably have to find more secure than he appears to do now.

The alternative is simply to wait for increased production and continued fiscal restraint to restore slowly the gap between the 30-odd black market pound and the £5.60 official one. This seems unlikely, mainly over a long period. It also means the appearance of inflation and this also carries political risks.

There are no easy answers.

Kenneth Mackenzie

editor, West Africa

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Agriculture

**Self-sufficiency
is the aim**

has a rich variety of lands, good soils, and water and a climate encourages growth. But only 11 per cent of land is under cultivation, of this, no more than 10 per cent is under food production.

The result is that Ghana imports some of its desiderata foreign exchange importing food, for instance, was deficit in all staple foods except about 185,125 tons of rice and maize, about \$50m was im-

porting this situation. Government of President has introduced a two-year agricultural development plan. This is the positive action the government has taken in its aid. It is also in tune with "plan of action" by the Organization of OAU in a special document in earlier this year. This is more self-sufficiency and less dependence on the industrial countries. To achieve this, self-sufficiency in the first essential.

Ghana's budget this locates 74 per cent to the Ministry of Agriculture, which it did last year (it excludes cacao). A 145m cedi (nearly £10m) is spent

on mechanization, a large number of crops: rice, sorghum, millet, yam and plantain, cassava, soya beans and among the legumes: beans and onions among vegetables; and rabbits among the stock.

The Government says that it is looking at storage facilities for food and that it is to be tested. The Government promises to take towards the development of irrigated agriculture a priority area. More is to be spent on fishing, including development of fish in connection with irrigation projects.

Memories of previous schemes also provide warnings about the gap that often appears in Ghana between good plans and happy outcomes. At Accra, in central Ghana, an elaborate irrigation scheme connected with sugar plantations and rice paddies was the subject of a major criticism. Some critics said that although irrigation was announced after the two-year programme is effectively reduced to one year. Some critics said that the targets are not based on adequate research and statistics but simply pulled from the air.

A third criticism is that although transport and storage are mentioned, they are not sufficiently integrated into the programme. A large



An innovation at Yendi in north-eastern Ghana, ploughing with bullocks.

scale efficient mechanization, Government is also aware of the fact that for the satisfactory implementation of its short-term programme, a large measure of reliance on the "amalgamate peasant farmer" will have to be exported to. The main implement tools for this type of farmer are the cutting and the hoe. Government has provided to date 226,000 cutlasses and 30,000 hoes.

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Cocoa

**Trees, growers
are aging**

The price of cocoa on the London market is the lowest it has been for four years and seems to be heading steadily down. It provides a wind-up to the International Cocoa Agreement. Negotiations were begun to wind up its cocoa stabilization scheme, with a buffer stock and a fund to protect producers against an excessive fall in price.

The falling price is only part of the bad cocoa news for Ghana. Production is falling. The trees are aging and so are the farmers, with very young ones being absorbed into the industry.

Bad roads and broken-down lorries make it difficult to transport the harvested cocoa. A shipping strike has held up the beans at arrival at the docks.

Since the 1978 coup led by Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings, large areas of corruption have been exposed. Former commissioners of cocoa affairs and many senior officials of the Cocoa Marketing Board are in prison. Only last month 45 officials of the marketing board were dismissed for involvement in smuggling and fraudulent deals. It is estimated that over 35,000 tonnes of cocoa were smuggled out of Ghana last year.

It is a sad story and makes many people doubt whether the Ghanaian called Tetteh Quarshie really did the country a favour by importing the first cocoa plants in 1879. They were Brazilian plants but Tetteh Quarshie brought them from the island of Fernando Poo.

It is worth looking in some detail at the figures of the recent decline in prices and production. The average spot price for Ghana cocoa in London, in metric tons, dropped before the 1963 coup that toppled Nkrumah from 204 in 1963 to 138 in 1965. After the coup it rose again to 145 in 1968 but then suffered a decline to £232 just before the 1972 coup led by Achampong.

After that, record high prices were the rule: £585 in 1973, £1,400 in 1976, reaching a high point of £2,943 in 1977. The trend then turned down: £1,005 in 1978, £1,546 at the end of 1979, £1,300 in May this year and now below £1,000.

As far as production goes, Ghana lost its position as the largest West African producer about two years ago. In 1971, Ghana produced 454,000 tonnes, while the Ivory Coast produced 226,000. Since then the Ghana total has gone fairly steadily down to 250,000 tonnes in 1978-79. Ivory Coast production had risen to 312,000 tonnes in 1978-79.

The mystery about Ghana and cocoa is how the country managed to emerge from the 1970s after a decade of high prices and substantial falls in production with a record surplus of foreign exchange. What had happened to all the money that was paid for Ghana cocoa? In the last days of the Achampong regime there was much talk about the "missing cocoa millions".

There was a move some years ago to put up a statue to Tetteh Quarshie but he had not managed to accumulate that Brazilian plant in Akwiafi in 1879. One of the big traffic junctions in Accra is called Tetteh Quarshie Circle. There was a move some years ago to put up a statue to him. It should, perhaps, be a small statue. There has been uncertainty

about the basicity to world production threatening to outstrip demand. The long-term future is made more bleak by the need to increase the labour dramatically, and by Malaysia entering the market in a big way.

It seems there was only minor corruption, as well as much inefficiency and considerable trifling away of foreign resources on lavish army equipment and travel by senior men.

The decline in prices now is due basically to world production threatening to outstrip demand. The long-term future is made more bleak by the need to increase the labour dramatically, and by Malaysia entering the market in a big way.

There has been uncertainty

K.M.



Work on the control of disease is being done at this cocoa research centre at Tafo in the south-east.

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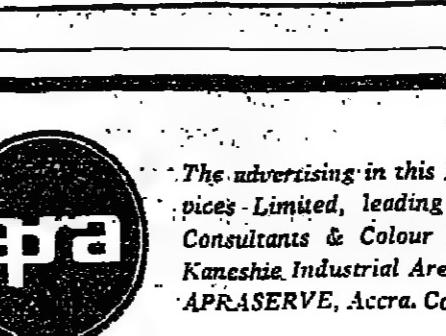
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Minerals

Scraping the mining pan

Long before Ghana was called by its former name, the 'Gold Coast', medieval explorers believed the area was the source of the fabulous West African gold supplies which were brought across the Sahara desert in the camel caravans of the Arab traders. Later, it was discovered that only a tenth of the gold came from within the boundaries of the Gold Coast; most of it originated in the Wangara mines hundreds of miles to the north-west. But the territory has always produced some gold and it continues to do so.

Ghanian gold production reached high levels during the Second World War and attained a peak in 1962. Indeed, in the early years of former President Kwame Nkrumah it reached a level which has never since been attained.

Production was in steady decline between 1966 and 1976 as the big mines were gradually worked out. Most of the smaller mines were nationalized in the time of Nkrumah and later. In December, 1972, a 55 per cent government stake was taken in what was by far the most successful, Ashanti Goldfields.

Mining is second to cocoa as the largest foreign exchange earner. It produces between 14 and 18 per cent of Ghana's export earnings,

and gold accounts for nearly three quarters of total mineral earnings. When the boom in gold prices came at the end of 1979, Ghana was not in a position to take advantage. Though its production was reviving, it was still less than 600,000 fine ounces a year, compared with 900,000 in 1975. Mr L. A. K. Gurskis, managing director of Ashanti Goldfields, said that for the country to reap the benefits of the trend in prices, production would have to increase to two million ounces a year.

Production had dropped because the best seams had been exploited and because the mining industry (along with all other industries in Ghana) was short of foreign exchange to buy new machinery and spares. The state mines were short of competent mining staff, according to one government report, which also pointed to lack of labour, lack of inadequate funds in the mining areas and a reduction in working hours as a result of the introduction of a five-day week.

Even Ashanti Goldfields, which is responsible for three quarters of Ghana gold production, has registered declining output. But the company, 45 per cent owned by the Government, 45 per cent by the Government Selection Trust, now a subsidiary of BP.

But the Government has no intention of trying to run the mining industry single-handed. It is still highly dependent on foreign skills and management, and private investment is still

needed. However, until than 2,200,000 metric carats Ghana can offer the foreign investor a stable economic environment.

The area is gradually being opened up to foreign investors, with the opportunity to mine out and will come to acquire foreign exchange for new machinery and spares. Investment goes into new profits, little new investment can be expected. Ghana Consolidated Diamonds can be expected. The mounds have been studying these deposits for some time but it is a question of raising capital in depressed markets.

In the last budget the Government allocated 1.1m cedis to the State Mining Corporation and the geological survey department, to carry out new exploration. Many foreign companies showed an interest in this project and it is hoped that by the end of the year joint companies will have been formed to carry out feasibility studies.

Diamonds rank second after gold as a mineral export earner, but they account for less than a quarter of gold's value, or only 2 per cent of total export earnings. The diamonds have been remarkably well sustained given the gradual exhaustion of deposits. There are proposals for the beneficiation of manganese carbonate ore by nodulation but these have been delayed mainly because of foreign exchange difficulties in connexion with the importation of machinery and plant.

Alan Rake
editor, African Business

Dr Amon Nikoi, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, in his recent statement on the economy, described the performance of the forestry sector as unsatisfactory. Most people in Ghana connected with the timber industry have been chiefly responsible for the steady decline of the industry use rather more trucks could not penetrate forest areas. The industry companies were required to incorporate locally and the Government took a 55 per cent interest in the four timber companies involved.

Timber production and exports have been declining since 1973, when foreign exchange earnings from timber producers were 130m cedis. In 1979, after six years of hyper-inflation, exports were down to 50.9m cedis.

Between August, 1978 and May, 1979, the Ghana Timber Marketing Board allowed exports to regain 40 per cent of their export proceeds in foreign currency.

Mr P. E. K. Boateng, chief executive of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board (Timbod), says that Ghana may be losing about \$45m worth of timber products annually through smuggling—a total that is nearly as much as the legal exports.

The reasons for the timber debacle go to the very heart of Ghana's economic problems. They are a worrying tangle of political bungling, half-hearted Ghanaization, shortages of foreign currency leading to a dearth of spares and equipment followed by poor maintenance and declining production.

In a recent review, Mr Boateng mentioned further losses of the year between 1976 and 1978. On a broader scale, the forestry almost all timber producing countries in West Africa, including mangrove, teak, sapele, mahogany, etc., have been chiefly responsible for there are many other lesser known varieties of tropical hardwoods that can still be exploited. Altogether there are 51,300 square miles under timber in Ghana.

The industry, for all its defects, remains one of the best in West Africa as the popularity of its smuggled products is amply demonstrated. Demand for Ghanaian hardwoods is also growing and Mr Boateng was optimistic about exports in 1980.

But control by Timbod made exporting timbers slow and the figures showed a gradual decline in the volume of timber products exported.

Negotiations with the World Bank for a loan of \$10m cedis for plant and equipment for the timber companies, and to pay for management consultancy services, is also in an advanced stage.

But just before the military coup of June, 1979, the Achampong government cancelled the system without applying the impoundments of the Bank of Ghana.

But just before the military coup of June, 1979, the Achampong government cancelled the system without applying the impoundments of the Bank of Ghana.

Another big problem is smuggling. Although it is difficult to visualize huge trees being spirited over the border, there is simple evidence of such practice. Timbod reported that the estimated \$45m worth was probably smuggled last year compared with only \$18.3m (\$50.9m cedis) which was exported legally.

The Ghana timber industry is one of the most advanced in West Africa. It consists of far more than simple logging operations. There are plentiful saw mills and specialized companies making furniture, blockboards, flooring and other products for the building industry, besides veneer and plywood plants. Projects started since 1974 include further saw mills, kilns, moulding and veneer plants, furniture and flooring factories and melamine-faced plywood.

The leading African manufacturer and plywood formerly owned and exclusively run by the Unilever group, was taken over by the Government in 1976 and is only just beginning to recover from the loss of good management and expertise.

Behind the present disorganization of the industry and loss of exports caused by smuggling lies the further worry that Ghana may be over-exploiting its forestry resources. To make up for the rapid rate of depletion of timber resources in recent years the forestry department has engaged experts to re-assess the shortage of vehicles and equipment that target has not yet been met.

"At the Saham desert adventure centre in Ghana we are said to be poor and it is being taken for granted and unfairly that we are destroying the environment," he explains.

Given such an initial bleak situation and starting point, it is difficult to reasonably argue about statistics and optimism in less than 12 months. Expectations were very high, but the means of our dismantling very meagre. What I do say is that we have laid the foundations for rebuilding this country from the ruins that we inherited from past regimes. We have mapped out short, medium and long-term programmes for rehabilitation of the economy, and the indications are that the results will be calamitous, beginning to bring results although these are very marginal with regard to the totality of our efforts and national needs."

Dr Limann sees one of the Government's major intermediate achievement—the healthy political atmosphere which we have helped to create in spite of great odds. I am acutely aware of the necessity for political stability because without it we will not be able to solve the daunting moral and socio-economic problems facing us."

There is another obstacle to be overcome: "Irresponsible and corrupt governments of the past have allowed people to survive without working. In the countryside, people take their work seriously, but in towns the trend has been for people not to want to work. There are countryside projects needing workers, but people do not want to go there. Yet Accra is growing fast—facilities there have become worse or have disappeared, and there are no plans for the provision of new facilities."

Educating the people to play their full part in Ghana's revival is part of Dr Limann's philosophy. But help from outside is needed too. The President is grateful for the aid Ghana has received so far. "However, we hope that more massive aid will be forthcoming before long. Our friends should not continue to sit on the fence or play safe," he says. Not surprisingly, he commands the Brandt report: "It is up to the richer nations to heed the views expressed in that report or else face the dire consequences predicted. The stronger economies of Europe and Japan had to have massive doses of Marshall Aid before they could recover. The same thing should be done for Ghana and the other developing countries."

Dr Limann is a complex man. A true intellectual and polymath, he feels himself to be close to, and indeed part of, the common people. He was born in a country village, and, in spite of his cosmopolitan career, seems still to suspect his city influence. "Ghana cannot be understood by staying in Accra," he says. "Lacking many of the attributes normally considered to be required of a politician, he became a consummate one."

Marcel Berlins



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AR IN THE GULF

war between Iran and Iraq has implications which go well beyond local rivalry, which led it off. Both sides presently started with limited against a background of regional Arab-Persian hostility. Issues at stake are still to see local ones. The conflict from the power vacuum in the Gulf region following Britain's withdrawal from the beginning of the.

In the welter of antagonisms which came to the surface at first had the upper hand. Indeed, it confidently and steadily played the role of spokesman of the Gulf, with encouragement of the powers, in whose interests as a friendly state, Iran, proposed to be acting.

At worst, this picture was Islamic revolution in Iran, six months ago. With Iraq and its armed forces, mainly structurally disorganized and short of military hardware and spare parts, the balance began to alter. Iran, which has most actively seized the chance to and at least partially fulfilled its dream in Iraq. With its million people, large oil fields and increasingly powerful navy and air force, Iran paper at least, well-edged its way into the leading nation in the world. The role which President Saddam made to Saudi Arabia, former took the world by surprise, but was part of this.

The Saudi royal family seems to have little in common with the socialist regime in Baghdad, which overthrew its own monarchy in 1958. evident. Hussein and King both lead predominantly

able consequences. It should be taken only in the last resort to protect a vital western interest—the security of oil supply.

In any case, the Arab nations and the West have a common interest in stopping the fighting at the earliest opportunity. So, too, does the Soviet Union, which although at one time having the support of Iraq is now believed in neither Baghdad nor Tehran. As power which is increasingly friendless in the Middle East, Russia could only gain in prestige by joining the United States in an attempt to cool things down.

This is not to say that either superpower can necessarily put direct pressure on the two belligerents; the days are long gone when "crisis management" by Moscow and Washington was thought to be a remedy universally applicable to the world's troubles. In the present case neither Russia nor America possesses sufficient leverage in Baghdad and Tehran to call an immediate halt to the war. Nonetheless, President Carter has rightly indicated that the United Nations, where the General Assembly is now in session, is a possible forum for a peace-making effort. This intermediary role could also be played by other interested bodies, such as the Islamic conference.

It is in any case hard to see how the Iranians can sustain a prolonged war without replenishing their stocks of American equipment. Equally, however, it is hard to envisage the present regime in Tehran making the necessary accommodation with Washington. The dilemma must put pressure on the regime in Iraq to seek an end to the fighting.

In that situation, it would clearly be preferable that the Gulf states and regional powers could themselves set the Straits, reopened. Military action by the West in that area would raise the level of conflict with unpredictable

EMPLOYMENT STILL CLIMBING

riatives braced themselves

for the foreseeable

The cyclical trend of employment has been steadily rising for the past two years, with each peak unemployment figure substantially higher than the previous one. At the same time, the improvements in employment benefit and security provision have had the social impact of a level of unemployment minimally reduced. Only age can explain the relative political sound and the Labour party and the union movement as a whole has climbed to unknown since the 1930s. So, the rate of upward movement of unemployment

must give rise to increasing concern. For a year it has been increasing month by month. It is now running at an increase of over 30,000 in registered unemployed each month. There is no sign of that acceleration slowing.

The main jump in the rate of increase came at the end of the second quarter. Looking back it seems to have been the moment when business confidence in the British economy dropped like a stone. With no end to the recession in sight, companies were forced to shift from temporary expedients to deal with temporary shortfalls in orders to programmes for survival. The daily stories of redundancies and short-time working throughout the summer were the result.

There is now little that the Government can do to stop unemployment rising to the 2.5 million level and perhaps beyond in 1981. It is probable that the level will continue to rise into 1981 on the basis of present policies.

The danger is that there may be a further catastrophic increase in the level of unemployment if export demand fails off because of the strength of sterling or consumer demand collapses at home.

Here the critical factor remains the level of wage settlements in the wage round that is starting. There are encouraging signs that in the private sector at least the outcome will be sane. If it is not the jobs of tens of thousands more yet will have been destroyed by next summer.

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Secretary General of the Guide Lecturers

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at Doumreay

to Alex Hamilton:

Article headed "Doumreay res." (September 12), whilst

more objective than articles

on other national issues, did nevertheless have

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1976.

At a time when alcoholism

is acknowledged as a major contribut-

ing factor in petty, recidivist crime

we have recently witnessed:

1. A change in the law which

ostensibly provided that drunk-

ness should no longer be an

imprisonable offence but which has

actually resulted in an increase in

the number of those entering prison.

This is because the greatly increased

fines are unlikely to be paid by

people with chronic drink problems.

2. The almost total disregard in

official circles of a stream of reports

which have made firm recommendations

concerning cheaper and more

humane disposals of such people

as are now notified by manage-

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From the Director of the Federation of Alcoholics Rehabilitation Establishments

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 23: The Duchess of Gloucester returned this evening to Heathrow Airport, London, at the conclusion of her trip to New York.

S JAMES'S PALACE
September 23: The Duke of Kent, Patron of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, this evening attended a concert at the Royal Festival Hall. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley RN was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the English-Speaking Union, will present the union's English language competition prizes at Buckingham Palace on November 23. As patron and knight he may be present the Lord's Taverners' trophy-hoppers County Championship Trophy.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a royal concert given in aid of the Mental Health Foundation, of which she is patron, at the Royal Choral Society at Guildhall, London, on December 15.

Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at the Gaiety Diner for the Bob Hope British Gulf Classic which was held at Grosvenor House Hotel in aid of the Royal Organisations for Services Personnel, the Ministry of Defence, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Lady Anne Tenant was in attendance.

Royal engagements

The following royal engagements are announced for October:

17: Prince Michael visits school children at Luton, Bedfordshire, the schools traffic education programme headquarters at Sheldon, Birmingham, attends the Royal Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, and visits the show.

20: Prince Michael opens the Tessicello Garage Group Training Association at Tessicello, Prince and Princess Michael attend a reception of "Operation Drake" given by the Scientific Exploratory Society to mark seven-and-a-half anniversary of Explorers Club at Banksy Park House.

21: Prince and Princess Michael visit Brook School, Sheffield, attend SSAFA lunch at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, and attend Victoria and Albert Museum at the Dorchester Hotel.

Birthdays today

Miss Svetlana Berlozova, 45; Mr Colin Coote, 63; Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson, 62; Sir Seymour Egerton, 65; Professor Richard Hogart, 66; Sir Robin Kinahan, 64; Air Marshal Sir John Lapley, 64; Sir Anthony Lister, 64; Sir Gilbert Rouse, 65; Professor Sir Owen Saunderson, 65; Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Smotton, 68.

Museum's Sotheby Lecture.

22: Prince and Princess Michael attend concert to commemorate fifth anniversary of BBC Symphony Orchestra at Festival Hall.

23: Prince and Princess Michael attend the Trafalgar Ball, for the Royal Society of St George, at the Savoy Hotel.

24: Prince and Princess Michael visits the London Collections Exhibition at the Inter-Continental Hotel, and the London Designer Collections Exhibition at the Inn on the Park.

25: Princess Michael presents the Woman fashion awards to the British ready-to-wear industry at Yorkshire Television, Leeds.

26: Prince and Princess Michael attend the Red Cross Service's London Music dinner at the Inter-Continental Hotel.

29: Prince and Princess Michael attend the Ski Ball, in aid of the British Ski Teams Training Fund, at the Dorchester Hotel.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. M. F. Derrick and Miss E. Szczesna

The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs A. N. Derrick, of Chichester, Sussex, and Elsa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Boileau-Szczesna de Silva, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mr D. E. Dumbell and Miss S. M. Lapthorn

The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Mr and Mrs C. P. Dumbell, of Wimborne, Dorset, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Lapthorn, of Tabot Woods, Bournemouth.

Mr H. S. E. Macrae and Miss K. L. E. McNaig

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly in Colorado, between Hamish, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Macrae, of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Kerry, daughter of Mr and Mrs James McKaig, of La Jolla, California.

Mr N. H. Maund and Miss C. F. Coldwell

The engagement is announced between Nigel, eldest son of the late Mr P. J. Maund and Mrs P. M. Maund, of Piccadilly Way, Prestbury, Cheltenham, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. H. Coldwell, of Minerals Woods Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. P. Ranson and Miss M.-P. Koli

The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. H. F. Ranson, of Wyke Rivington, Gloucestershire, and Marie-Pierre, daughter of Mme. J. Gallard, of Villeneuve Louhet, France, and M. B. Koli, of Dilton, and stepdaughter of M. R. Galliard.

Mr A. J. Shuster and Miss E. J. Faussett-Baker

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs J. Shuster, of Lavenrock, Stowford Road, Lower Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. Faussett-Baker, of The White House, Trout Rive, Loudwater, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

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Luncheon

British Safety Council

Lord Mountbatten, Colonel Sir Lindsey King, and Lady King presented the British Safety Council's Sword of Honour to senior executives of Britain's twenty safest companies at luncheon held at the Royal Horticultural Hall yesterday. Among those present were The Duke of Westminster, Honorary President; The Viscount Arngeir, chairman of the British Armaments and Explosives Company; Mr D. Piggott, director general, British Railways; and Mr J. A. H. Chapman, British Rail's Council and Mr James's director general.

Reception

Lord Mayor of Westminster

The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a reception at City Hall yesterday evening for members of the Middlesex County Cricket Club to celebrate their winning the County Championship and the Gillette Cup.

Mr A. S. Cullen and Miss D. A. Henderson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs V. Cullen, of Woking, Surrey, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Henderson, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr J. R. H. Slater and Miss J. M. Thompson

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Slater, of Bungay, Suffolk, and Jennifer, daughter of Dr and Mrs F. A. Thompson, of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. V. Sutherland and Miss M. L. Nixon

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs N. A. Sutherland, of Raunds, Northamptonshire, Australia, and Lynne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Nixon, of Bramhope, Leeds.

Marriages

Dr K. R. Griffiths and Mrs N. J. Lane

The marriage took place quietly at Linton Colde, on September 5, between Dr Richard Griffiths and Mrs Nicol Lane.

Mr S. J. R. Reid and Miss J. E. Smith

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 20, 1980, at St Mary's Church, Carlton Hustwicke, here, Mr Stephen Reid and Miss Jill Smith.

Mr N. S. Thompson and Miss P. D. Locke

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. The bride, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. P. Thompson, director general, British Railways, and Mrs J. A. H. Chapman, British Rail's Council and Mr James's director general.

Mr J. P. Ranson and Miss M.-P. Koli

The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. H. F. Ranson, of Wyke Rivington, Gloucestershire, and Marie-Pierre, daughter of Mme. J. Gallard, of Villeneuve Louhet, France, and M. B. Koli, of Dilton, and stepdaughter of M. R. Galliard.

Mr A. J. Shuster and Miss E. J. Faussett-Baker

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs J. Shuster, of Lavenrock, Stowford Road, Lower Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. Faussett-Baker, of The White House, Trout Rive, Loudwater, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Dinners

CBF World Jewish Relief

The annual dinner of CBF World Jewish Relief took place at Plaisterers' Hall yesterday. Mr Kenneth Rubens, chairman, and Mrs Rubens, welcomed the guests of honour, the Israeli Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Lord and Lady Byers. Among those present were: The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Sir David and Lady Arnegir, Honorary President; Mr D. Piggott, director general, British Railways, and Mr J. A. H. Chapman, British Rail's Council and Mr James's director general.

Old Tonbridge Society

The annual dinner of the Old Tonbridge Society, held yesterday evening at the Loxley Society, Mr T. P. E. Curry, QC, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Headmaster of Tonbridge School and the head of the school.

Science report

Genetics: Progress on cystic fibrosis

By the Staff of Nature

Although the cause of the genetic disease cystic fibrosis is still a mystery, some of the clues that have emerged in the past few years are beginning to fit together and point in a clear direction. Reviewing some current research at a meeting sponsored by the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust in London last week, Dr D. Brock, of the University of Edinburgh, was optimistic that he and other researchers were on the way to an explanation of the disease and to a badly needed diagnostic test.

Cystic fibrosis affects the exocrine glands, mainly the sweat glands, making them produce thick and sticky mucus which interferes with the lungs and digestive system.

Blocking of the ducts of the pancreas prevents essential enzymes from reaching the intestine, and part of the treatment is a dietary supplement of pancreatic extract. The lungs require constant care to keep them free of mucus and to protect them from infection.

As a result of recent progress in treatment and routine care, adults are now living normal lives with cystic fibrosis, whereas formerly none would have survived childhood.

Radio 3 to cut Open University service

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is to drop Open University programmes from Radio 3 during normal broadcasting hours, giving an uninterrupted service on VHF.

Mr Ian McIntyre, Controller Radio 3, said yesterday: "This is a very cheerful moment. It is cause in the past year BBC radio has been broadcasting 26 hours a week of Open University programmes and this will come down to 21."

"More students are now getting their programmes on cassette. There will no longer be the agonizing choice between music, cricket and Open University. The change will take place from the middle of next month."

Mr McIntyre also announced the first Radio 3 "sitcom", "Patterson", an eight-week comedy series about a university lecturer, written by Malcolm Bradbury and Christopher Biggs.

It is said that there had been a considerable improvement in audiences for radio drama and he defended the amount of opera broadcast on the channel. He also defended the decision to end the programme "The Arts Worldwide". He said he wanted to readjust the emphasis between different types of programme.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret attends

the premiere of "They're Playing Our Song", Shaftesbury Theatre, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron of the Victorian Society, opens

Linley Sambourne House, 5.30.

Lectures: London in Victorian

art, Marcia Pointon, Museum

of London, London Wall, 1.10;

Durer's portraits, by Paul

John Bonner Smith, Royal

Academy of Arts, Piccadilly,

1.15; John Flaxman, by

Andrea Caselli, 4.15; "Talk

of the Devil", by Vittorio Ressmann, 5.15; "Templar", by Adrian Ridgway, 5.15.

Exhibitions: Anne Tanner, sculpture

Abercrombie Fine Art, 1.15;

British Museum, Seminar on

Stanley Spencer: the role of

Stanley Spencer, by

Keith Bell, 11.15-12.30; Stanley

Spencer by Richard Carlisle,

2.30-3.15; the Resurrection, Cook-

ham and its relations to English

buildings in the 18th century, by

John Bonner Smith, Royal

Academy of Arts, 2.30-3.15; "Talk

of the Devil", by Vittorio Ressmann, 5.15; "Templar", by Adrian Ridgway, 5.15.

Scottish paintings, 1830-1930

selection of the City art collection

City of Edinburgh Art Collection

1.45-2.30; "Talk of the Devil", by Vittorio Ressmann, 5.15.

British Crafts Centre, Earls-

Street, 10.5-11.30; Summer Show

III, Serpentine Gallery, Ken-

sington Gardens, 10-7.

Lunchtime music: Richard Col-

lin, Michael Collins (cello), Michael

Gough (piano), 1.15-2.30; "Talk of

the Devil", by Vittorio Ressmann, 5.15.

Exhibitions: Anne Tanner, sculp-

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2.30-3.15; the Resurrection, Cook-

ham and its relations to English

buildings in the 18th century, by

ED CROFT,
Keeper of
British Music



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS LTD
Established 1878

Stock Markets

T Ind 485.5; down 2.5

Gilt 70.15; down 0.65

Sterling 1425; down 10 points

DM 76.7; up 0.2

Mark 84.3; up 0.3

MTA 112; up 42 points

Doll 16.00; up 55

Yen 157; up 15.5

Euro 12.5; up 1.25

Aus 125.25; up 2.25

N.BRIEF

Humans to give 5m EEC

European Commission moved its "Summa" of 4.6m towards the cost of a cigarette factory inoor, to Duheim (for Rothmans). It is the single payment being of a £25m grant under the third allocation fund, also this

ann to the cigarette by REUC, the used organization for groups, which said it, in the absence of any EEC policy on health, such as smoking.

100 industrial and culture development projects from the regional Rothmans venture is eight in England to six of the remaining all developments in

Iks continue tions continued in throughout yesterday's question of allowing Palestine Liberation to attend next month's annual meeting of the World Bank. A vote on the issue was taken yesterday, but only went 510, but other members abstained and that the issue was resolved.

III ON COINS

Rands are being sold in quarter ounce and ounce sizes in addition to original one ounce Premiums on the new which have been minted small investors at the rate increases, ranging cent for the one to 9 per cent for the

Review hint ew of the rating of premises may be shortly, Mr Michael Secretary of State Environment said in industry needed investigation on ratings. The Government would like allowing industry rates by investments

eds stake National Enterprise set its own million in Barrow, Hiburn & Incester, at 12.5%. The placing, which 80,000, was handled by Nesson-Smith of the NEB policy of 11.

service cut is preparing to close down Belfast's roll-on/roll-off service at the end of the year. The company said the ad option at a loss years. The estimated 11 year is over £1m

car imports imports to the United reached a record level last month. Projections showed that the 233,576 cars and stere in August came

PRICE CHANGES

Gen. 20p to 220p

G. 4p to 40p

vs. 15p to 15p

Exp. 18p to 21p

co. 18p to 33p

Canary Islands 6p to 29p

Change Wares 5p to 61p

Island H. 50p to 26p

Minorca 10p to 57p

Newark, L. 25p to 45p

Perth 2p to 13p

MTD (Mangata) 10p to 120p

Northern 22p to 33p

S. A. Land 24p to 62p

Seafair 18p to 420p

Stewart Wilson 20p to 216p

THE POUND

Bank buys 2.10 2.03

2.32 2.00

2.72 2.10

2.72 2.10

Kr. 15.27 13.42

4.20 5.20

10.45 10.00

DM 4.53 4.32

106.00 100.00

S. 12.25 11.75

12.00 11.75

260.00 265.70

548.00 533.00

dn Gld 4.92 4.70

British Steel set for further cash injection of £400m

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Another big cash injection, likely to exceed £400m, for the British Steel Corporation is expected to be announced by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, within the next few days.

The additional cash is required to enable the corporation to continue trading and to provide a funding back-up for the new chairman, Mr Alan MacGregor, to finalize his strategy for the future size of the state steel industry.

Mr MacGregor spent an hour with Sir Keith yesterday morning when the corporation's immediate cash needs together with the new chairman's view of market prospects and the timing of his strategic plan were the main issues.

So urgent is the corporation's cash requirement that a statement could come before the end of this week and Parliament will expect a further detailed statement from the industry secretary when it resumes later next month.

Against opposition taunts of a ground, Mr MacGregor, who wants to achieve a cut of 50% in costs to enable the effectively bankrupt BSC in time this year, has been warning that the new chairman, Sir Charles Villiers, that the BSC will become more competitive with draw little encouragement from a survey to be published shortly of major customers and steel stockholders. It suggests that high levels of imported steel are likely to become an established feature of the United Kingdom market.

The survey, conducted by Industrial Purchasing News and published in its latest issue, revealed that 40 per cent of the companies covered had either already decided or planned to change their steel suppliers. Over 75 per cent said that they intended to switch some of their steel buying from United Kingdom producers to overseas suppliers. The foreign steelmakers were reported to be offering better prices, delivery and quality than United Kingdom producers.

In fact, in the first three months of this financial year, the BSC's losses were running at between £100-£150m a week and have since accelerated again in the background of serious weakening of demand, competition from imports and a sharp in-orders now running

at about 150,000 tonnes of steel a week.

At yesterday's meeting Mr MacGregor, who believed he had outlined the main priorities forecast for the steel market for at least another 12 months, the disarray among European steel producers and the effects of the diversion of other producers' exports from the American market to the United Kingdom.

Sir Keith, who is also being made aware of the deep crisis now facing the private steel sector, appears to have accepted Mr MacGregor's need for more time to prepare a comprehensive plan which is expected to lead to further plant closures and redundancies. That work is not expected to be completed for at least two months.

The target capacity of 15 million tonnes has now been reached, but this year, with orders falling more than 50,000 of its workers are now affected by short-time working BSC is not expected to produce more than 10 million tonnes of liquid steel.

Meanwhile, Sir Keith prepared a ground for more cash in the event of further warning from the new chairman. Sir Charles Villiers, that the BSC will become more competitive with draw little encouragement from a survey to be published shortly of major customers and steel stockholders. It suggests that high levels of imported steel are likely to become an established feature of the United Kingdom market.

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They are trying to persuade the Government to intervene in closures in the British newsprint industry. The federation will point out that this year 11 mill closures, involving 6,300 redundancies, have either taken place or are planned.

Impartial put the blame for the St Anne's closure on the recession in the United Kingdom, overcapacity for board production in Europe, low-priced foreign competition exacerbated by sterling's strength, high energy costs and high domestic interest rates.

Bowater, Britain's biggest newsprint producer, is to close its loss-making mill at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, with the loss of 1,600 jobs in November. Reed Internationals also plans cutbacks in November including shutdown of one of its three newsprint machines.

Job rescue fails: The Allard Knitwear factory at Market Weighton, Humberside, where the 60 women employees have been warned that they will be laid off in the summer holiday and remain at work to encourage a buyer to take the factory.

Fist also needs funds to back up its strategy in the 1980s, in which its agreement with Peugeot to develop a medium sized energy saving engine is the latest development.

In the short term, it has been locked for 10 days in a dispute with the unions over its decision to make 14,469 workers redundant. Signer Francis Foschi, Minister of Labour, has intervened in mediation talks due to resume tonight after a brief pause.

Stock Exchange faces £1m rules defence bill

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The cost to the Stock Exchange of defending its rule book before the Restrictive Practices Court is estimated at well over £1m. Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, said:

"Legal advisers had told him that 'the case is potentially one of the largest, if not the largest, in English legal history'."

Mr Goodison was critical of the present Conservative Government and the previous Labour administration for failing to go before the Restrictive Practices Court, rather than setting up a body such as a Royal Commission to review Stock Exchange procedures.

Goodison added that if the case was looking unmanageable next year he would be renewing his overtures to the Government.



Mr Nicholas Goodison: critical of Conservative and Labour actions

The Stock Exchange rule book was referred by the Office of Fair Trading to the Restrictive Practices Court in February, 1979. Before the referral the Labour Government rejected an appeal from the Stock Exchange supported by the Bank of England, for the exchange to be exempt from the Restrictive Practices Act.

The Conservative Government, after its election victory in May, 1979, took the same view. The cost of defending the Stock Exchange's position before the court is a strain on the Stock Exchange. Already it has spent £385,000, compared with an estimate of between £500,000 and £1m, and has had to ask for more time before presenting its opening statement. This was due in October and Mr Goodison said the Stock

Exchange hoped to have it ready by December.

The fixed scale of commissions charged by stockbrokers, and the single capacity system which prevents stockholders acting as jobbers and vice versa, are the most important matters on which the Restrictive Practices Court will have to decide.

These cornerstones of the stock and share dealing system distinguish it from most overseas markets. But the Stock Exchange's lawyers so far have identified 151 restrictions under the terms of the Act. All these have to be explained and justified in the Stock Exchange's opening statement.

The Office of Fair Trading may require to examine more than one million documents on these restrictions but it is unclear how many restrictions will

be examined in the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Office of Fair Trading applies next year to the Stock Exchange's opening submissions it can still decide not to challenge the restrictions before the court.

Because of this, the scope of the case which will eventually come before the court remains unclear. Mr Goodison said that the final hearing before the Restrictive Practices Court could be delayed until 1983 or beyond.

Mr Goodison said he foresaw growing demands for traded options after agreement with the Inland Revenue over the tax treatment of writing options. A writer of options will be able to claim tax relief for the cost of closing his position by a purchase. He said: "The market now has a bright future".

Financial Editor, page 17

War brings insurance rise, City confusion and reassurance on energy

Worries over Western oil supplies increase

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Worries over vital oil supplies to the West increased yesterday as the Iraq-Iran conflict became total war.

Reports that Iranian warships were patrolling the Straits of Hormuz—through which 40 per cent of Western oil supplies pass—and of the bombing of storage tanks at the Iranian refinery at Abadan added to the growing anxiety.

All tanker exports from Iraq through the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which forms the border between the two countries, and from the Iranian Kharg Island terminal were reported to have ceased.

But oil companies were still expecting to be able to pick up cargoes from other Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Kuwait, which borders Iraq. British Petroleum had however informed its captains to proceed with caution.

Oil company spokesmen in London last night again stressed

that stocks were plentiful and there was no need for concern over supplies. In Paris, executives of the International Energy Agency held back from calling an emergency meeting of either its governing board or member states.

Iraq is currently producing 3.5 million barrels of oil per day and using 800,000 barrels a day internally, with roughly 2 million barrels a day moved down the Shatt al-Arab waterway, and the remainder being sent by two pipelines through Syria and Turkey to the Mediterranean. The pipelines are still believed to be working and could take up to 1.2 million barrels a day. Iran is believed to be producing about 700,000 barrels a day.

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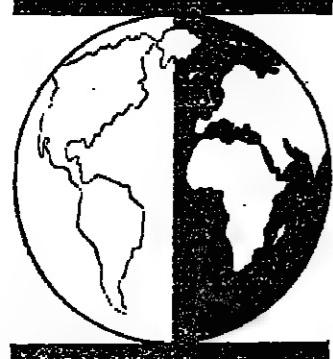
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Oil company spokesmen in London last night again stressed

Wall Street hit, but North Sea shares rise

Markets in New York and London reacted sharply to the threat to oil supplies yesterday. On Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 1



Extended benefit for US jobless approved

The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee has approved a Bill to extend unemployment compensation for jobless workers to 49 weeks from 39 weeks.

The measure represents less than the 52 weeks of jobless insurance sought by the Carter Administration. The Bill had been amended in subcommittee.

The full House is expected to vote tomorrow on the \$1.34m programme which would provide 10 weeks of additional compensation to jobless workers and last for six months.

The proposal is the only recommendation in President Carter's "economic renewal" programme that would take effect before the November 4 Presidential election.—AP-Dow Jones.

Oil and gas fund

Two exploration companies have struck natural gas in the United States. Union Oil of California said an exploratory well in Warren County, Mississippi, had found a flow of 3,100,000 cubic feet of natural gas. Kanal Corporation said it had tested gas in a well in McKenzie County, North Dakota. Rises vary from 1,200,000 cubic feet to 2,600,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

Poland needs loans

The Polish Government announced new investment targets for 1981 said the country would continue to need foreign loans to overcome its economic problems. It has decided to shelf some projects and give priority to domestic supply and food, the official news agency PAP reported.

Canada strike vote

Some 47,000 members of the Public Service Alliance of Canada have voted by 75 per cent margin to strike after breakdown of last-minute wage negotiations with the Canadian federal government. The alliance has members in all branches of government.

Danish prices steady

Danish consumer prices rose by 0.4 per cent during August, the government's bureau of statistics reports. The July-August rise was another indication that the rate of the rise in Danish consumer prices is levelling off.

French economy

French economic activity will be less satisfactory in 1981 than this year but the first signs of improvement in the world economy should be evident by autumn next year. M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said: Oil price rises had led to lower growth and cut living standards, he said.

Belgian debts leap

Air Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, said the leap in the country's foreign debt by more than francs 32,000m (£457m) so far this year would mean that "heavy and painful sacrifices" will be asked of everyone. It is thought that there will be big cuts in the social security programme.

EEC oil fund

European Economic Community finance ministers have agreed to push forward plans for a new multi-billion-dollar loan fund to finance oil deficits within the Community and in the developing world.

W German—Iraq trade

West German exports to Iraq in the first half of this year were 69 per cent up on the same period in 1979, at DM1,470m (about \$329m) while imports from Iraq were 36.7 per cent higher at DM440m. Iraq has now become the second biggest Arab importer of West German goods.

Receiver's optimistic stand on Foden sale pays off against all the odds

£40m route into Euro truck market

Spending up to £40m on buying into the British truck manufacturing industry at a time when order books are dwindling, workers are being dismissed, and short-time working is universal looks on the face of it like a contender for the most spectacular error of judgment of the decade.

But Sir Kenneth Cork of the accountants Cork Gully, who moved into Foden as a joint receiver on July 15, has always believed it was possible to find someone prepared to do it. He has resolutely refused to break the company up by selling off any of its component parts, has kept on nearly 2,000 of the original workforce at Sandbach in Cheshire—albeit on a much reduced working week—and has reserved a stand-pipe at next month's Motor Show in Birmingham to promote the new Foden truck range.

Sir Kenneth and his joint receiver Mr Philip Livesey have also been unmoved by bargain hunters. They turned down a £10m bid from one of Foden's main distributors, Richardson Brothers, in the west Midlands, some weeks ago.

Out of this optimistic view of the 12-year-old British company's prospects, despite all the market problems, has come an "acceptable offer"—no figure has been publicly put on it—from Paccar Inc (the Pacific Car and Foundry Company) of Seattle.

Redundancy total more than double this year

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Confirmation that redundancies are rising rapidly is contained in official statistics released by the Department of Employment yesterday. The 6,000 redundancies officially notified to the department during August was more than five times greater than the equivalent total for the same month last year.

The latest figures, take the total for the first eight months of the year to 233,000, compared with 103,000 for the comparable period in 1979.

The industries affected last month were construction, motor vehicle manufacturing, other metal goods and iron and steel. Together, these accounted for 28 per cent of the redundancies notified.

High though they are already, redundancies are expected to continue rising during the next four months as companies continue to cut back on output and prune unit costs in an effort to keep prices competitive with those of overseas rivals.

There are indications of long-term job shedding in consumer industries where the recession is only just starting to bite. Caudry-Schweppes, which expects to lose about 3,000 jobs as a result of a modernization programme, is expected to spread the cuts over about four to five years.

The company was forced to make 700 workers redundant in its Bournville plant earlier this year and hopes to achieve a further reduction of 3,000 jobs by natural wastage. Even further back in the pipeline is the Central Electricity Generating Board's contingency plan to close 22 of its power stations involving the loss of up to 3,500 jobs.

Even if the plan goes ahead, and no final decision has yet been taken, the first plant would not shut until the end of next year.

During a period of sharp recession the official redundancy notifications figure are likely to understate the true level of job losses. Employers are only required to notify the department when they make 10 or more employees redundant simultaneously at the same plant.

The figures do not include jobs lost through natural wastage as well as the many instances where fewer than 10

workers are declared redundant.

At the same time, many of the redundancies notified do not take place. This could be caused by rehire through temporary subsidies or, in the case of a factory closure, if a new buyer is found. This is likely to occur at Fodens, the Cheshire lorry company which collapsed in July, where an "acceptable" offer has now been put to the Receiver. Trade unionists allege that employers sometimes deliberately overstate the likely number of redundancies in the hope of persuading unions to settle terms quickly. There is no requirement for employers to notify the Government if the planned redundancies finally do not come about.

While far from precise, the monthly figures supplied by the Department of Employment are the best central statistics available. They are supplied by local employment officers who have checked employers' notifications close to the date of implementation.

From these, as well as from announcements published by employers, it can be seen that a wholesale shakeout of labour is in progress right across the industrial board.

Sir Frederick reported that during the year a new subsidiary, Finopco, had been formed to provide leasing as an extension of the corporation's activities in providing finance for innovation.

This company's services were designed mainly to assist the take-up of new products emanating from NRDC-backed developments, but support for other innovative products was also envisaged.

The corporation has been discussing with the Department of Employment the licensing of rights to foreign technology. As a result two surveys have been commissioned, from SRI International and Arthur D. Little respectively, to investigate the availability of United States technology for transfer to the United Kingdom.

A Hong Kong representative will visit Canton next week for discussions with the Cantonese officials.—Reuter.

China in £51m Hongkong property deal

Hongkong, Sept 23.—Peking's capital investment in Hongkong continues with the purchase of 52 million sq ft of land in the New Territories near the Chinese border for £1560m (£51m) by a joint company in which China holds a large interest.

The new owners will spend an estimated HK\$8,000m on development of a giant industrial, commercial and residential centre in Tin Shui Wai.

The purchase is seen as further evidence that China has no intention of ceding the New Territories even after the treaty under which Hongkong leases the New Territories expires in 1997.

On Saturday the Hongkong government announced that another area of 71,000 sq ft had been sold for HK\$1,300m by another joint company in which China holds 20 per cent of the shares.

On Sunday, the Hongkong representative will visit Canton next week for discussions with the Cantonese officials.—Reuter.

Consumer protection plan aims to 'guarantee' smaller building jobs

By John Huxley

A new consumer protection scheme to guarantee small building jobs will be announced next month. Claimed to be the first of its kind, it is being introduced by the Federation of Master Builders. Similar schemes are also being planned by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Home Improvement Council.

Builders will be asked to enrol on a warranty register by the FMB in time for the scheme to come into operation at the beginning of next year.

The plans have been prompted partly by a report to be presented soon by the Office of Fair Trading. The report, on the home improvement market, is expected to disclose widespread dissatisfaction among the public with builders carrying out repair and renovation work.

The OFT is expected to detail the growing number of complaints received by trading standards offices and citizens' advice bureaux. These totalled almost 18,000 last year.

The report is intended as a consultative document and, at least in the first instance, will not recommend government intervention.

However, the construction industry is anxious to improve its image, police its own members and give the public greater confidence in their work. In recent years, repair and maintenance work has become increasingly important for the depressed construction industry and now accounts for more than a third of total output.

In the past, the industry has been difficult to regulate. Its members move in and out of work and it attracts a higher proportion of "cowboys" than other trades. These businesses are often working in the "black economy".

The OFT report is believed to concentrate on the main problem areas. The first relates to difficulties experienced by customers in obtaining redress for poor workmanship.

Details of the NFBTE's quality assurance scheme have yet to be finalized.

Companies or single operators in the home improvement market, such as less reputable specialists in double glazing.

Under the terms of the two-year warranty to be offered by the FMB, clients will be protected against defects from faulty workmanship or materials.

The registered builder responsible, or failing that, another builder appointed by the registration board, will remedy defective work in cases of dispute, arbitration will be provided.

A new company has been created to administer the scheme. Builders, who will pay a quarterly premium, based on turnover, may join if they have a minimum of three years' trading experience and are able to supply references.

Total insurance backing of £5m for each warranty period has been negotiated and jobs worth up to £25,000 will be eligible for cover.

Details of the NFBTE's quality assurance scheme have yet to be finalized.

The second concerns some of the sales methods adopted by

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Voteless shares as safeguards

From Mr D. C. Sebag-Montefiore

Sir, The Council for the Securities Industry is credited with saying that it has no wish to interfere unnecessarily in market operations, but recent history has demonstrated the need to balance the interests of the raiders against the wider shareholders.

These factors coupled with the American bid have brought renewed optimism to the Sandbach workforce, many of whom have feared that the plant might be turned over to the assembly of foreign-made truck parts.

Yesterday Mr William Jinks, works convenor, said: "We are hoping for an early meeting between union officials and the Paccar representatives. Naturally we are hoping that the whole of the manufacturing operation will continue and that there might be prospects for reemployment of many of the 630 workers who have been made redundant here."

A spokesman for the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said of Paccar: "They are to Britain what Foden is to the Cheshire town.

The fact that Paccar's top-selling Kenworth and Peterbilt trucks are in the same high-priced, heavy-duty range as those on which Foden has built its reputation in Britain and overseas.

Foden had in fact developed a new truck range designed for the European market before cash flow problems led first to a cutback involving the loss of some 630 jobs at Sandbach and second to the arrival of the receivers.

The fact that Paccar now wants to buy the Cheshire company "as a going concern" suggests that the American corporation will want to retain the Foden name, which Mr Livesey for one regards as being "too valuable to give up" and probably most, if not all, of the new truck range.

R. W. Shakespeare

ran high risks through innovation-in design, product, plant, marketing and all the rest of it. If a risk went bad, it could depress the share price for a year or more leaving the company with a sitting duck for a predator, unless the publicly held shares had restricted voting.

The takeover panel demolished the natural defences of a company's founding family and substituted an other protector, so that the fate of a company can now be sealed by the actions of shareholders of a few hours standing. It needs a very special interpretation of industrial democracy to believe that this is an investment decision that deserves the same voting rights in a takeover bid as long-term shareholders, rather than being regarded as just what "seminal" these words are meant to clothe and the measures to make them effective. It might have been better to have looked back and seen how this generation has destroyed the safeguards of previous generations—and how they might yet be adapted.

It was achieved through the use of restricted or non-voting shares. Inevitably, these rights were occasionally abused and this led to such a clamour that these classes of shares hardly exist today. Nevertheless, the volume of abuse is but a tiny fraction and does not affect the 630 shareholders of Foden. The truck industry is of crucial importance to the small Cheshire town and its surrounding area. Foden and neighbouring ERF, also working a three-day week, are by far its largest employers.

The damage arises from the fact that prior to this attitude becoming general it was natural for the entrepreneur of an expanding company to seek additional capital through a Stock Exchange flotation, and he protected himself by controlling the number of votes these new shares were entitled to. Such a measure could send out signals to the market; the speed of

disenfranchising the shares and the Stock Exchange could arrange for their separate quotation.

Since for most entrepreneurs, the attachment to their brainchild is even greater than the desire at all costs to expand rapidly, the abolition of restricted voting shares has meant that fewer small (entrepreneurial) companies have come to the market; the speed of

Employing the disabled

From Mr R. S. Musgrave

Sir, I heartily endorse Mr Askew's attack on the quota system for employing the disabled, and second his call to replace it with an employment subsidy (September 22). Mr Askew showed that the system is not working. But even if it did, it would be much less efficient than a subsidy. This is because a quota results in some disabled persons working in firms where they are totally unsuited.

The fund will offer a variety of financial packages tailored to the needs of individual clients. These can include equity, preference, shares and loans as well as other types of finance.

The fund, managed at the NRDC by Mr Robert Blackadder, will consider providing more than 50 per cent of the money required, but will not seek to gain control of a company.

The intention is to offer venture capital and participate in both the risk and the success of the business.

Sir Frederick Wood, NRDC chairman, said yesterday that the corporation's business had increased significantly during 1979-80.

Introducing the annual report for the year, he said that new investment authorized by the corporation was up 80 per cent from £8.6m to £15.45m.

The number of projects authorized during the year had risen from 113 to a record 157. The number of new investments with companies had increased by 70 per cent to 89 in all, and the total number of current projects was up by 20 per cent to a new record 808.

This sharp increase in the corporation's activity had continued into the present year, Sir Frederick reported.

Net surplus before tax for 1979-80 was £1.86m compared with £1.23m in the previous year. Licence income fell from £18.13m to £16.87m, in part reflecting the strength of sterling.

Sir Frederick reported that during the year a new subsidiary, Finopco, had been formed to provide leasing as an extension of the corporation's activities in providing finance for innovation.

This company's services were designed mainly to assist the take-up of new products emanating from NRDC-backed developments, but support for other innovative products was also envisaged.

The company's services were designed mainly to assist the take-up of new products emanating from NRDC-backed developments, but support for other innovative products was also envisaged.

Imagine the effect on the French if the Prime Minister, during her recent visit, set

out a world of difference.

Entente cordiale

From Mr Stanley Alderson

Sir, Wouldn't it be good if we had a bilingual Cabinet?

British Ministers who could converse, or at least deliver a prepared speech, in English and French? We would be better informed, our foreign policy more effective, our relations with Europe more friendly.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD ASHMAN

Nestledown

Tuppenny

Oxshott

Kingsgate, BR2 9LL

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Weighing up the implications

Markets were in turmoil for a day before finishing up showing only small changes—considering the one in the Middle East. The point is people in the markets have not really up their minds yet just what to make of Iran/Iraq conflict. Are we talking off that will quickly blow over, or prove contagious? Or are we talking a protracted confrontation with wider ramifications? Until that clearer markets will remain volatile, latter scenario starts to look the more likely over the next few days, at least. Financial leaders will be constantly collected together in Washington just how they may have to cope. Domestic market front, gold and rates continued to steal the limelight, but were little moved by further of sterling's petro-attraction. The market is giving every appearance of becoming increasingly prospective. Moreover, with an MLI doubt on the short view there is time to worry about the monetary totals.

of Scotland unchanged

CPI

Results from the Bank of Scotland show the group's over-dependence on retail banking in one geographical area of the UK. For the six months to the end of August represent a unchanged half-year pattern for year in succession. Banking profits were, however, up by 7.3 per cent on half of last year and marginally in the second half thanks to higher rates. And 'bad' debt provisions of 49 per cent up on the first half year, a much better experience than clearers.

Experience of the banking side is in line with that of the English. Higher levels of interest rates and use of resources have pushed profit higher, but this was to some extent little growth in the more profitable accounts and by sharply higher cladding wage settlements.

West Securities, the finance house, has predictably suffered from interest rates, with its contribution from £1.2m to only £387,000. It will provide a useful prop to profit when interest rates fall. Other problems remain as before. The Scotland operates virtually all its branch network in Scotland. The need to spread into Birmingham to prove itself. There are no overseas and the non-banking contribution is small. The shares at 92p are on a PE ratio of 4.7 assuming profits for the year and the prospective around 8 per cent.

The remaining tax barrier inhibiting of the traded options market has disappeared. There can be no more excuse. The Stock Exchange has high in the future. Another five stocks added to the present list of 15 in the introduction of puts mooted for next April. Turnover averaged 1,400 contracts in July, it is envisaged to be 20,000 within two or three years giving London traded options market outside

London market which was opened in 1980 has not been a resounding success. At 4,000 during the General Election 1979, but this year trade has apposite, rarely exceeding 2,000. The tax treatment of options has hindered development.

Finance Act 1980 did away with the tax treatment of options which buyers, but only now has the revenue made concessions on the of options. Institutions which require 100p for writing an option but give an identical option for 80p to position could not offset the loss the former for capital gains tax. Now they can.

Business Diary: Pump priming in Oldham



No grounds for denying supporters a pint: Harry Wilde, brewer and Oldham Athletic chairman

With great interest, remarks, not only be salty and topical, to his views on drink alcohol bought outside the boundaries of off-licences or supermarkets.

He said: "I want people to come to the ground earlier. I would prefer the American idea, which at my age (62) is surprising. Let's have a family party. They can come in at one o'clock if they wish. Let us provide drink, let us provide whatever, let them enjoy the day."

"I don't believe in youngsters of '15 and '16 ganging together and throwing bloody bricks and rocks and coins, and what have you... what I want is for them to bring their dads with them."

From football and violence, Wildes and I moved on to the

town and brewery. I say kick-off were fighting drunk on though Oldham and Lee Greengate brewery were each a seamless whole, but there are no.

Oldham is now part of Greater Manchester, and the boundaries within that conurbation are as features to the naked eye as those between Northern States like Mai or Manchester. Salford is in Middle Junction as well as in a planning permission bind.

Thanks to Peter Walker's boundary-bending, the Oldham Rockdale based town right through the heart of Oldham's ground, two miles away, is like Coalport's porters' row. It was also built on land bought from John Wildes in 1906.

Wildes has been with the un-

There is a distinct sound of work being sharpened in Whitehall as the Government moves into the final stages of drawing up its public spending plans for next year. Ministers have warned that unless spending comes down taxes will have to go up.

In the City there is talk of the need to cut public borrowing if money supply is to be controlled and inflation rates are to fall. And the Confederation of British Industry, concerned about its plan to reduce unemployment with an attack on the Government for protecting the public sector at the expense of private industry.

In spite of all the pressure for an easing of policy in response to rising unemployment, the initiative lies with those wanting a lower fiscal policy—involving lower spending or higher taxes. But cuts are spending again and not going to an easy job. And the CBI says that any tightening of fiscal policy is needed at the moment, even on very shaky ground.

Yesterday's first half figures are in fact about in line with expectations with pretax profits slipping from £2.5m to £2.1m but what pushed the shares back to their 1980 low of 44p was the depressing second half forecast. Orders have dropped off sharply and hopes that last year's £3.8m would be beaten now look a little forlorn while after maintaining the interim the group is warning that the final dividend could be in danger.

Although speciality steels are making little or no money, the overseas divisions are up and trading profits thanks to EAB's inclusion, have jumped from £3.2m to £5.4m. But like many other companies, interest charges have knocked a hole in the pretax figure with Aurora's more than trebling to £3.4m, largely because of the EAB acquisition. Outside of the trading picture, the main worry is still Aurora's balance sheet where gearing is approaching 100 per cent, hence the need to keep up asset disposals like yesterday's film sale of Edgar Allen Tools—but the group probably needs to raise ten times that amount to get gearing back to an acceptable level.

The cuts in industrial assistance

That was the North Sea oil, that was

Patricia Tisdall

How can the Government make the best use of North Sea oil revenues? Should they be used to subsidize industry? Or should they be used to cut taxes—or both?

In March, the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) undertook to answer these questions as part of a broad macro-economic study.

The responses by the main NEDC participants—the trade unions, industrialists, government and from the National Economic Development Office (the NEDC secretariat)—have been building up gradually. So far, the council can start its new season of debate next month with a complete portfolio of opinions.

The clearest note has been struck by the TUC. Its general council believes that a special North Sea oil gas fund should be set up.

Public accountability is important and the creation of a fund and the issue of a six-monthly report or the disbursement of revenues from that fund is one way of securing extra accountability," it states.

The TUC believes the fund should be used to help manufacturing industry adjust to modern trading conditions and new technology. It could, for instance, be used to set up a national bank to finance new investment.

The aim is to ensure that the United Kingdom's industrial base is competitive in the 1990s through a partnership between government and the financial institutions and by increasing the role of the National Enterprise Board and similar agencies.

There are a number of ideological and practical problems associated with the TUC's suggestion. First, it would involve a degree of government intervention which would probably be unacceptable to many private sector companies (not to mention the present government).

Second, is the problem of how to select industries to be helped. This implies the "picking of winners" by politicians, civil servants or committees. No one has a good track record in doing this.

Finally, there is the Treasury's long standing opposition to any form of earmarking of money which would be needed to overcome the need to set up a North Sea oil fund.

Confederation of British Industry leaders have so far steered away from a longer term solution of distributing North Sea oil revenues in the NEDC debate, although increasingly there are signs that they would welcome selective



Patricia Tisdall, director general of Nedc: strong views on North Sea oil revenues

assistance. Oil revenues will almost certainly be raised by rank and file members of the CBI's national conference in November. From the resolutions already submitted for debate it can be seen that some industrialists want the revenues to be used to cushion energy cost increases.

Once they have gauged members' opinions, CBI leaders will be better placed to debate the issues at the NEDC. Meanwhile, they have confined their remarks to the shorter term consequences on industry. All parties to the NEDC debate agree that oil revenues raise the exchange rate of the pound. This has made manufacturers' already severe difficulties even worse since their goods are much dearer abroad, while at home they are meeting vigorous new competition from a flood of cheap imports.

The adverse effects on manufacturing were spelt out in detail by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his NEDC reply to the North Sea oil question. Sir Geoffrey also pointed out that the Government is already using oil revenues to counter these effects: taxes, public sector borrowing and interest rates are all probably lower than they might otherwise have been without them. Consumers are benefiting from lower oil prices which helps with inflation and real personal disposable incomes are higher with than without the oil.

He has not so far dealt at all, however, with longer term plans if, and when, an economic equilibrium is achieved. Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of Nedc, has on several occasions in the past year, expressed strong views on what should be done with North Sea oil revenues. He knocks down the "picking of winners" objection to selective assistance to industry by saying that any close observer of the industrial scene can see that the areas in which this country must succeed if it is to remain competitive.

For example, automation, robotics, computing and telecommunications systems and the potentially all-pervading micro-electronic technologies need to be diffused through industry.

At a time of recession, the sustaining of research and development for these at company level is certainly something, he says, which any government, whatever its political complexion, can legitimately assist.

Mr Geoffrey Chandler also leans towards the TUC's oil fund suggestion as much for psychological reasons as anything else. His views are that if oil revenues are not to come and go unnoticed, if they are to be identified as a specific resource for

production rather than consumption, then something needs to be done to underline their crucial role.

Psychologically the country needs to understand that oil revenues are a once-for-all benefit to the nation. In practice the linking of a given sum to training and retraining and to the elements of industrial policy would be highly desirable.

Alone among the Neddy voices, Mr Geoffrey Chandler is urgent. He constantly stresses that time is short. This is not only in the sense that North Sea oil revenue is finite—at present depletion rates, it is expected to peak at around 5 per cent of gross national product by about 1985—but also that Britain needs to change its industrial methods quickly in order to compensate for past failures and to keep pace with its better placed international competitors.

The last year has been a breakthrough for Neddy, not only because its discussions were elevated from the micro-economic sector to the sector level of the previous government's industrial strategy to a bigger canvas but also because Cabinet ministers, from the Prime Minister downwards, have shown that they value the council's opinions.

Progress through Neddy is painfully slow but it is now identified as the only national forum where the three sides of industry can pool their wisdom. But if its newly enhanced status is to be of any value as far as North Sea oil revenue is concerned, it needs to speed up the tempo of its discussions. At the present rate, the money may well have been spent before the debate over what to do with it has properly started.

Is there anything left for the Government to axe?

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

(£m at 1970 survey prices)

Current expenditure	18,671	20,572	20,792	20,087	21,201	21,570	21,418
Wages and salaries	11,757	12,230	11,882	11,621	11,807	12,125	12,234
Other current expenditure on goods and services	5,805	5,723	4,987	4,107	4,328	4,639	4,204
Subsidies	45,310	16,671	17,256	18,988	20,687	21,432	21,432
Current grants to persons	1,174	1,194	1,193	1,085	1,122	1,130	1,130
Current grants to private bodies	502	563	1,036	1,403	1,681	1,741	1,824
Current grants abroad	55,224	57,074	57,165	57,350	60,193	62,061	62,269
Total excluding debt interest	15,080	14,093	11,422	8,272	8,972	8,856	7,781
Contingency reserve	70,274	71,166	68,587	65,822	69,165	71,800	71,051
Total	1,301	1,580	2,055	2,389	2,941	3,300	3,500
Debt interest	71,575	72,746	70,842	68,010	72,108	75,100	74,551

(1) The principal corporations other than nationalized industries are the National Enterprise Board and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies.

able. But it has gone on for so long that there is little left to cut. If big cuts are to be made, they will have to come out of current consumption. As the table shows, this is dominated by transfer payments such as social security and by wages and salaries. If transfer payments cannot be cut greatly that leaves the Government with no option but to try to do something about its pay bill.

This seems the most likely approach and it is the one which reflects most accurately the real nature of feelings about public spending. This is that the public sector has escaped the misery which the recession has caused the private sector.

It is not simply that the very large scale of redundancies that occurred almost exclusively in the private sector. It is also the big disparity in pay which has emerged, with increases during the last pay round of 17 per cent in private industry, 26 per cent in government, and 35 per cent in public utilities.

By holding its pay increase down to about 5 per cent below the going rate, the Government could probably save something of the order of £1,000m. This would do little to affect the overall impact of public spending on the economy, but it would make people outside the public sector feel that the costs of the present policy are being shared more fairly.

The danger of such an approach is obvious. The reason that the public sector has been getting huge pay rises in the past year is that its pay was frozen in earlier periods of restraint; and there is every reason to believe that 1981's public sector pay squeeze will lead inevitably to 1984's public sector pay explosion.

The problem about discussions of the public sector at the moment is that people are not clear why they want cuts. If the goal is to achieve a sharp drop in the level of public borrowing then Mr Powell is almost certainly right in saying that tax rises are the only way to achieve it.

With the economy in such a depressed state, there is, in any case, little reason for a further tightening of fiscal policy.

If the aim is to achieve a major budgetary change, on the other hand, then the Government will have to think seriously again about living off the private sector, key programmes, such as health.

What the first 500 days of this Government prove, together with the three exercises of cuts carried out last year, is that the search for painless cuts which do not impose real reductions in services is a delusion.

David Blake

The Benjamin Priest Group

Continued progress

Charles Wardle, Chairman, reports on the year ended 28th March 1980

* Record profits of £3.2 million achieved despite an unsettled industrial climate.

* Integration of recently acquired companies completed.

* Substantial investment in new plant machinery and buildings.

* The group is well positioned to make the most of the growth opportunities that will exist in the majority of its markets when economic conditions gradually become more favourable.



Bradley Heath, West Midlands.
Fasteners, forgings, pressings, materials handling equipment and general engineering.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Oils surge ahead in hectic after-hours trading

Gold shares and oil continued to dominate proceedings yesterday as market sentiment remained heavily influenced by the fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Equities had another mixed session generally as jobbers fought to offset the previous day's sharp downturn with one leading jobber describing it as "a defensive market".

But it was oil shares which led ahead from the start as a total of a stoppage of Middle East oil supplies continued to grow. All day dealers were subject to further rumours which included the release of United States hostages and the destruction of the vital Iranian oil reserves. As a result, the market fluctuated throughout the session only to surge into life again in after hours trading. Turnover was described as "huge" as prices rose sharply and rumour fed on rumour.

Golds, too, had another active session but profit taking saw them finish below their best levels of the day with the bullion price closing \$5 up at \$716 an ounce.

So after an early attempt to reverse the FTSE gains eventually closed 2½ off at 1,485.3.

A quiet session was reported in gilt-edged, where the Middle East worries were largely discounted. In longs, prices drifted throughout the day, closing with a rise of between £1 and £1. At the shorter end the rises were confined to £1 generally.

Ultramar was the star turn in oils where rumours of a bid by Consolidated Gold Fields saw a flurry of activity which carried on well after the official close. At 5pm the price stood at 406p, a net rise of 4p on the day, but suddenly leapt a further 6p to close at 422p.

This focused attention on the rest of the oil majors with BP up 10p at 386p despite United States sellers. Tricentral 16p higher at 372p and Lasmco up 16p to 753p after being as low as 729p. Even Shell managed to

Despite earlier disappointment over its Hampshire operations, Careless Capel has just paid £420,000 for the Humble Grove farm where the consortium's drilling was carried out. The company says this is to help recover the remaining oil in the area, and has led to suggestions that the site may be more profitable than originally indicated. The shares closed unchanged at 161p yesterday.

Anglo Gold closed 5½ down at 556 9/16 with W. Drostfontein dropping £1 to 531½ and St Helena £2 to 226. Others to lose ground included Randfontein £1 to £441 and Arasce £13 to £213. At the lighter end, Vlakfontein fell 27p to 508p, Rustenburg 22p to 338p, Sestrutus 18p to 420p and Rand Mine Prop 15p to 420p. Mining

amounted to 106p. But Kleinfeldt recouped an earlier fall of 2p to close 4p up on the day at 424p, but a meeting of investment analysts served only to confirm last week's statement from Burman on lower output which closed unchanged at 183p.

Although most institutional

support was firmly focused on the majors, the second liners also managed to make further headway. KCA International rose 70 to 133p along with its stable mate Berkeley Exploration, up 8p to 213p.

Gold shares looked set to maintain their previous day's course but soon fell to profit-taking and nervous selling as the Middle East troubles developed.

But dealers were able to report another heavy session, the like of which has not been seen since the Russians invaded Afghanistan. At the close most dealers in the City are now hoping for a bad set of figures from Dunlop in view of the constant attention given by the Far East.

Insurance brokers had a shakier ride following some disappointing interim figures from Stewart Wrightson, down 20p to 216p. Sedgwick Forbes in turn fell 3p to 126p with Minar Holdings re-opening by a similar amount to 106p. But Kleinfeldt

closed unchanged at 161p.

Speculation that a merger between Clive Discount and Jessel Tynbee will be announced tomorrow was fervently denied by both companies yesterday. Nevertheless, both shares remained firm against the trend with Clive closing unchanged at 53p, while Jessel put on 1p to 85p, a net rise of 12½p.

Benson's half-year saw the share price jump 6p to 228p at the close with Consolidated Gold 3p off at 653p and RIZ in rights-form unchanged at 485p. In diamonds, De Beers DfD slipped 3p to 513p.

Others to disappoint following trading statements included John Menzies down 1p at 258p, Stag Furniture 6p up at 258p, while in Banks, Royal Bank of Scotland remained unchanged at 97p.

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Jean Memmies down 1p at 258p,

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Scotland remained unchanged at 97p.

Turnover for the period increased to £35.6m from £32.1m and trading profit was down £1.6m compared with £2.9m.

"Since then, with the country as a whole, the trading climate has got worse, and the outlook for the year is un-

promising," Lord Barnetton said.

The weeks of disruption

which culminated in the two-week strike by the National

Graphical Association in April

cost the company heavily be-

cause of revenue losses, and

continuing overheads," says

Lord Barnetton, the chairman

of Industrial action, which

brought newspapers and print-

ing activities at United News-

papers, publishers of *The York-*

shire Post, Punch and many other newspapers, to a stand-

still in April, is estimated to

have cost the company £2m in

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After a strong trading

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street Is Shaken by

U.S. Budget Deficit

between Iraq and Iran in heavy trading. Analysts added that the outcome at a time when the market was rich for profit taking, may be bad for profit taking.

The Dow Jones average fell 1.4 per cent in more than three hours after market indices posted highs.

Today the Dow Jones average fell 1.4 per cent in

as closing at 1,024.32 and led advances better than losses as volume expanded 1.5 million shares from 1.5 million yesterday. It was

peaks highest volume on

New York Stock Exchange.

The index fell 0.58 to 14,854, an average price per share up 28 cents.

Analysts attributed the decline to news of conflict between Iraq and Iran, which closed at \$10,700.25 and a dollar below last night's record around \$5 down on the finish.

Analysts believed a large number of sugar and grain trade said.

Reports so far indicate the still open to shipping and have yet been diverted to grain and sugar destinations in the position could change, they said.

Traders said they would only sell to Iraq as they had early months of the year. They would avoid the possibility losing the market in the near four or five days could lead to around 200,000 of sugar and prolonged as could deprive the world of its major sugar and sugar prices, traders said.

Traders expressed similar

on other commodity. Iraq

likely estimated to be

over \$10 million in wheat

expected to take about

10 tonnes of wheat.

Commodities

Gold: Oct. \$1,125.00

Feb. \$1,074.00; Mar. \$1,044.00

May \$1,034.00; June \$1,024.00

July \$1,024.00; Aug. \$1,024.00

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1979-80																					
High		Low		Stock		Price		Chg		per cent		P/E		Gross		Div Yld					
1979-80	High	Low	Company	Prices	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Prices	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Prices	Chg	per cent	P/E
BRITISH FUNDS																					
1025 574 British	136	1980	95%	10	10.01	13.800	A - B	20	Dundoglass	96	-1	42	6.2	6.7	20	Macmillan	102	-1	51	2.7	21.5
1026 575 British	116	1980	95%	10	11.02	14.191	100	20	Dunton Ridge	96	-1	20	2.0	2.1	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1027 576 British	116	1980	95%	10	11.02	14.191	100	20	Dunton Int.	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1028 577 British	116	1980	95%	10	11.02	14.191	100	20	Dunton Int.	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1029 578 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1030 579 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1031 580 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1032 581 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1033 582 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1034 583 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1035 584 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1036 585 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1037 586 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1038 587 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1039 588 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1040 589 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1041 590 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1042 591 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1043 592 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1044 593 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
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1049 598 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1050 599 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1051 600 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1052 601 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1053 602 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1054 603 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1055 604 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
1056 605 British	94	1981	96%	10	9.04	13.813	100	20	Dunes	96	-1	15	1.5	1.7	20	United	102	-1	52	6.2	6.5
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Tel: 01-621 0566

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Property

Victorian homes offer character

Houses which date from the Victorian era, extensive as it was, meet the needs of many people for the spacious accommodation they normally provide and the reasonably high quality of the building. Many of these houses offer a touch of period character, without the hazard of a fabric which may be several hundred years old.

A good example of this type of property, and one in an extremely good setting, is Holly Lodge, at Emery Down, near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest.

This is a late Victorian country house which has direct access to the forest. It has been extended and modernized and now has two main reception rooms, a study,

an unusually large combined kitchen and family room, six bedrooms and two bathrooms. There are also a number of outhouses and a garden of slightly less than an acre. The price £82,500 and the agents are Jackson and Jackson, of Lymington.

Another property typical of the type, if not strictly within the period, is Cowslip Green, Wrington, near Bristol. This was once a small cottage and was the home of Hannah Moore, the eighteenth-century philanthropist. It was rebuilt and extended about 1900, but some of the interior doors and architraves were retained. It is stone built with a tiled and gabled roof, and some of the windows have stone mullions.

There are two main reception rooms, a library, a combined study and garden room, and five bedrooms, each with its own bathroom. In the roof there is a large dormer room. A large stable block which would make a good cottage conversion, subject to planning permission. To the south of this is a large swimming pool. Gardens, grounds and paddocks extend in all to some 8½ acres. To be auctioned at the beginning of next month, if not sold privately, the property is

expected to make something over £125,000. The agents are Osmond, Triggs and Son, of Blagdon.

Something similar in style is provided by The Small House, at Ringmer, near Lewes, in East Sussex, which dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. It adjoins the village green and the 200-year-old cricket ground of the Ringmer Cricket Club.

The front of the house is clad in clay weather tiles and there is an imposing entrance porch with fluted columns.

Accommodation comprises three reception rooms and three bedrooms, and there is a garage block and workshop, plus a garden of about a quarter of an acre. Also due to come to auction next month unless sold privately, the property is expected to make about £55,000. The sale is through Deric Spruce, of Ringmer.

A property which has ended up a good deal larger than when it was built, is Icomb Hill, near Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. It has fine views of the Evenlode Valley and probably started as a small stone-built cottage. This seems to have been enlarged about the turn of the

century, when the accommodation was more than doubled.

In its present form it has a drawing room, a dining room with a massive stone inglenook fireplace, a study, five bedrooms and a sixth room which would convert into another bedroom or a second bathroom. The garden, around the house, extends to about one acre, with numerous shrubs and trees.

Offers of about £85,000 are asked through Savills and Tayler



The Old Manor House, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, of sixteenth century origins, for sale at about £95,000.

century, when Fletcher. Two paddocks and a former orchard which surround the property might also be available, either as a whole or in part.

Old windmills can be converted into surprisingly comfortable homes, and a good example is provided by Gibraltar Mill, at Great Bardfield, in Essex. With a grade two listing as being of special or historic interest, it was first built as a smock mill in about 1660, but was heightened

and Fletcher. Two paddocks and a former orchard which surround the property might also be available, either as a whole or in part.

Another East Anglian property is The Old Manor House, on the edge of the village of Kelsale, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk. This, too, has a grade two listing and is thought to date from the sixteenth century, although with many later additions, and is believed to stand on a prehistoric site.

Interior features include some original paneling and herringbone wood block flooring in many of the rooms. Accommodation includes two main reception rooms, a games room, a library, seven main bedrooms, four bathrooms and various secondary

bedrooms. Outbuildings include one of brick with a pantile roof, which is also listed. Garden and grounds run to a total of six acres. Offers about £95,000 are being asked through Savills.

Kaleigh is a picturesque property, situated in the village of Cott Abbas, near Dorchester, Dorset, believed to date from the sixteenth century. Extensive modernization is contained in a modest extension on ground and first floors.

Outside, there is a garden of about half an acre. Offers about £110,000 are being asked through Savills, of Saffron Walden.

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Residential property

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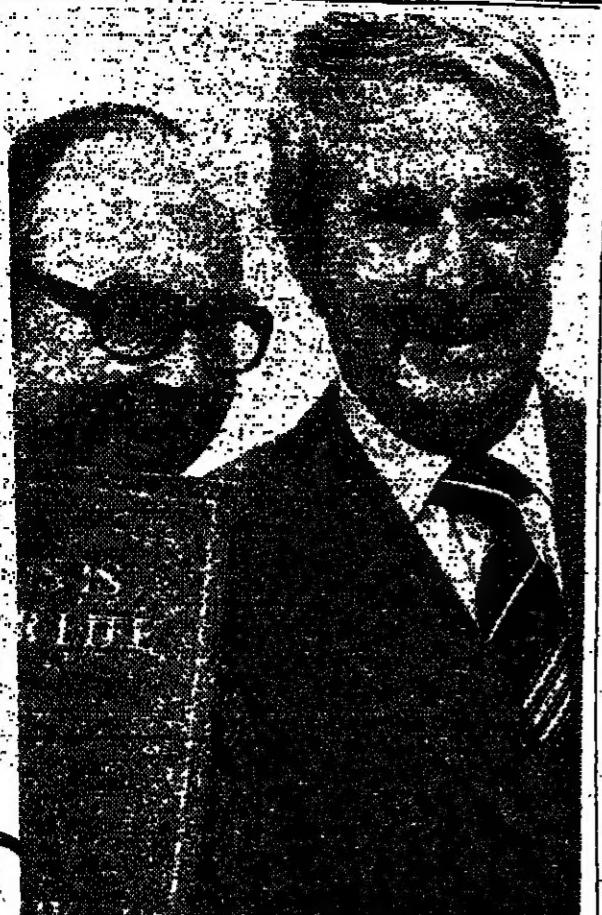
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PERSONAL CHOICE



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

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SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO: *BLACK AND WHITE

and Wise in their weekly show (ITV, 8.00).

In praise of the nightly BBC 2 transmissions (see Concertos (10.15)). Tonight, it is the No 4 in a little series of programmes, superbly set in an art studio set, but still (not wonderful!), directed by Ron Allan, most respectably played by the Amber Orchestra. Raymond Lepage's introductions to the point, and the captions are a great help to us who can never decide which bit of the concert is the better is James Hunter. I remember the name of the amateurish programmes of baroque music which, besides, also came from Radio Scotland, so many of my colleagues did not share my love for the first instalment of Flickers. Roy Clarke's Britain's early film showmen, I saw the opening few times, and I still thought it was a cracker. I can never, though, the ambivalence of its humour, tenderness fit any of the relationships itta, for critics who prefer their comedy to be

Tonight, as could be foreseen, the marriage of between money (Frances de la Tour), and ambition falls at the very first hurdle, the wedding

TV 9.00, ring, not to say uncharacteristic, of the BBC to give free publicity tonight. Three of the guests on the row (BBC 1, 11.02) - Bob Hope, Lee Trevino and Carson - will be swinging their clubs in the Bob Hope coverage of which will be televised exclusively on TV.

Uncertain start. Julie Jones's five-part adaption of Bond's most unusual murder story, We the Accused, won very nicely, though I think Iain Cuthbertson's man tends to throw the drama off balance, and Nick's music sounds all wrong for the Thirties - (BBC 2, 9.25) sees murderer and mistress

dramatic masterpiece Prometheus Unbound is full. Is. Was it not, therefore, gilding the lily when you set it to music 100 years ago? Judge for yourself to 3.7.45 when the Sheller-Party work gets its performance. The orchestra is the Royal Phil... (Radio 4, 9.30) covers the Prix Italia radio awards and many broadcasting folk will be able toingers.

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